PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,612.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-39 P. M.				
1909.				
9th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	6803	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7953	.....	...
* 31st "	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CELEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSAGES Booked without charge.
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PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabovich	14th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND 6,846	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA 5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA 5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWARTS 5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA 5,588	G. Radicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship as TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWARTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	28th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the
AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Seamen House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 11th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & Co
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 7th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 8th Jan.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 16th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

6th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS!

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Sarrigo	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Berillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Guiconel	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,365	Guronnet	29th Jan, 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 820; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000 D.	Pedoni	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/8 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOMULL DAMI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BOMBAY RACES—1908.

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EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

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A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Dawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager*.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak); Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I, R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. *Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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THE ONE WORD
DUNLOP
MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.

HAVE YOU USED THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL?

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PRIZE MEDAL ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

This celebrated firm was established in 1750 and has always enjoyed the proud reputation of being the leading makers of

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

Their watches are known the World over, and have been shewn at every Horological exhibition of note during the last three centuries, with the unprecedented distinction of always gaining honors.

Mr. W. A. WALSGROVE, Messrs. ROTHERHAM & SONS representative, is at the present occupying Room 318, TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL, Bombay.

He has a very full range of his Firm's Samples which he invites the trade generally to inspect. Only the trade treated with.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.

300.000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHANGE OF NAME.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, the name of "The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.," has been CHANGED to THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Ltd. and that the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEWANJEE & Co., Agents,
The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.

Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 68 of 1907.

THE FIRM of THACKER VIRJI MUDDONJI ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) KHURSHEDJI MANECKJI and (2) KAIKHUSRU ADERJI GHASWALLA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1908, the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the 2nd Defendant in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the second Defendant Kaikhusru Aderji Ghaswalla, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, bungalow, outhouses, kitchens, servants' quarters, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kirkee Camp in Zilla Poona, and facing the West, on the South side of the Government Road which goes from East to West and bears Survey No. 23, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the maidan, on or towards the South by a Public passage, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the maidan and beyond it by the bungalow of General Pasteur.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 28 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

No. 670 of 1908.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of HIS LATE HIGHNESS BHAVSINGJI, RANA SAHEB of Porbandar, should file such claims in the Court of the Administrator, Porbandar State, on or before 1st April, 1909; after which date no claims will be considered.

J. K. CONDON, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar.

Porbandar, 21st December, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
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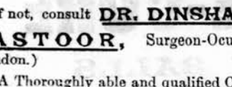
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

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Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAIETY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH, AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)
COMMISSIONER and MRS. BOOTH TUCKER

DRAMATIC SCENES OF
LOVE AND SORROW.

The Hon'ble Sir MUIR MACKENZIE, C.S.I., M.R.A.C., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., will preside and will be supported by
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., and Lady JEEJEEBHOY,
SIR WALTER AND LADY HUGHES,
H. GELL, Esqr., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police,
J. A. D. McBAIN, Esqr., and others.

ADMISSION:—Rs. 3, Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row; SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS, Bori Bunder, and at the doors.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

FROM WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AND THE MARATHON RACES.

In this film we have comprised the principal events in the great Olympic Games as follows:—

King Emperor opening the Stadium.
The Clubs saluting the King Emperor with their Standards.
Gymnastic Exercises, Bow and Arrows Throwing. The Discus.
Swimming Match, Water Pole High Diving, The Marathon Race, the Start.
The Arrival of the worn out Runners at the Stadium.
The Italian Dorondo arrives at the Stadium. Broken down he gets up again and reaches the cord the first after having covered 26 miles in 2 hours 54 minutes.
The American Hayes reaches the Stadium in 2 hours 55 minutes and has officially declared the Winner.
THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Photographs of some of the Winners.

NEW YEAR'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
WITH
THE GREAT EUCHARISTIC
PROCESSION in London on the 13th September, 1908
AND
The HISTORICAL Film
BENVENUTO CELLINI

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marveHous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin
DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, outoffices, and stabling, having 10-oms arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratten Geary. Rs. 8 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Contituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Specially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St., (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Wellestablished 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watans, and their Commutation. Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Vessel and Sail Communications, Places of Interest along the Coast, &c. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Wrist Annas Annual Subscription Re. 1 (inclusive Postage).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. H. He. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Ashbecasters and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUNGNT," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Broad new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent and experienced CUSTOMS' CLERK, for an import and export European Firm. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An experienced MAISTRY, to take charge of Timber yard and Saw Mills in Bombay. Must have a knowledge of Indian and other wood. One knowing English preferred. Apply with references to Box No. 902, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Forenoon, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 58, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad, to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.* 442

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF ANTIQUE CHINA

Which was Advertised for the 19th Ultimo and was POSTPONED,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CARPET DEPOT,

(MEDOWS STREET)

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant,

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

GOODS ON VIEW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDY, the 6th day of January, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.

H. Ali Mahomed Cassum & Co. and N. A. Bamanjee Mulla & Co.

WHSMHAK 1423.—1 case 50 doz. Razors, Buller.
4224—1 case 30 doz. Razors, Eagle.
1484.—1 case 7 Shaving Brushes.
On account and at the risk of Hirji Sons & Co.:
WHHOS.—346—1 case cotton Belts.
193.—1 case Oriental Beads.
On account of the concerned:
A lot of typewriter accessories consisting of Eureka, Ellams, Hammond, Barlock and other Ribbon, copy holders, clasp erasers, inks, Brushes, carbon papers, duplicaters, stencill papers, polishing cloth, etc.

SALE OF COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from Khooshal Dewcurn and Dewcurn Mulji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Vulbhdass Cullandass, at the shop of Dewcurn Mulji, No.——Gow-mukh Gally, Moolji Jaitha Market, the following goods manufactured by the Madhavji Dharmasi Manufacturing Coy., Ltd., viz:—
22 bales bleached drills, quality No. 1725, 30 pieces in each bale.
3 bales woollen twills, quality No. 40, 30 pieces in each bale.
3 bales duck, quality No. 9, 60 pieces in each bale.
3 bales striped gin, quality No. 8, 60 pieces in each bale.
50 bales gin, quality No. 14, 30 pieces in each bale.
2 bales doria, quality No. 3650, 60 pieces in each bale.
73 bales twill checks, quality No. 334, 50 pieces in each bale.
4 bales dyed gin, quality No. 1515A, 20 pieces in each bale.
26 bales checks, quality No. 3030, 50 pieces in each bale.
21 bales checks, quality No. 2020, 40 pieces in each bale.
3 bales China cloth, quality No. 248, 30 pieces in each bale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking each lot to the purchaser and the balance must be paid within 8 days and the goods should be taken delivery within that time.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND BUNGALOW at Foras, Duncan, Falkland and Khetwady Back Road, Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimabai, widow, and others..... Paintiffs
vs.
Ismail Haji Ahmed and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot:—

Lot No. 1. On SATURDAY, the 16th day of January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The bungalows will be put up for sale separately one after the other on the premises.

Three Senate Bungalows, opposite the Grant Road Station, Up-Platform.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, two Bungalows, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on Foras Road without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts which, together with other pieces of land, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7,39,327, and 340, New Nos. 13476, 13541, 13847, and 13858 and New Survey No. 11194 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the West by the Foras Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Khurshedji Dhunjibhoy Rana and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of the said Haji Andual Sator Haji Talab, deceased, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E Nos. 2959, 2960, 2161 and Street Nos. 168, 170 (1).

LOT NO. 2. WEDNESDAY, 20th January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road Cross Lane or Kharwa Gully.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold ground situate and being at Duncan Road, now called Falkland Road Cross Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Falkland Road Cross Lane on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 235 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 1147, Old Survey No. 5 and New Survey No. 25541 and bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the West formerly by the vacant land belonging to Hassonally Saheb and now by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman and Haji Fatteh Mahomed Haji Oosman, on the North by the property formerly of Vithaldas Khoorbhoy and now of Hora Dossabhoy Gulabhoy and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dorabji and now of Hora Soltanally Abdoolally and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 20 and 22 and Ward Nos. 2246 and 2248.

LOT. No. 3. SATURDAY, 23rd January 1909, AT 5 p. m. (S. T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extensive stable for 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,300 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. 8-8 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under Ward Nos. 2266 (3), 2266 (3), 2266 (1), 2266 (1), 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 280 to 301, 1, 18, 19, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Laduck Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow.

(Lot Nos. 4 and 5 will be put up together in one lot.)

Lot No. 4. WEDNESDAY, 27th January 1909 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A two-storied large chawl with several shops with a large stable for 220 buffaloes.

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, now under No. 13673 with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 45 formerly and now in the occupation of Mookthibai and other tenants situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by property lately belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoosein Ally Shah Cadree, now purchased by Haji Currim Haji Mahomed, on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow, on the North by property belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Sha Cadree and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

(Lot No. 5 will be put up together with lot No. 4 as stated above.)

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164-164 and New No. C 13676 and under Old Survey No. AB8 and New Survey No. 1A-5525, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 48 A and now under No. 2100, Street No. 1 situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj, on the west by the property of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Usman and Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Usman, on the North by the property of Sayed Ahmed bin Sayed Hussen Kadri and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

Lot No. 6. SATURDAY, 30th January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 131 square yards and thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. No. 5072 and Street No. 400 situate on the western side of Lohar Chawl Street, near Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East and south by the said Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the west by a gully beyond which is the house of Soortee Bhundard, and on or towards the North by a passage of the oart beyond which is the house of Bhigia Nothoo.

Lot No. 7. SUNDAY, 31st January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground forming part of Survey No. 85, together with bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Versova in the registration sub-district of Bandra in the taluka of Salsette in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement two thousand and seventy-five square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road, on the west by the property of Nusserwanji Ballwala, on the North by the creek belonging to the Government and on the South by a common passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,300 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. 8-8 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under Ward Nos. 2266 (3), 2266 (3), 2266 (1), 2266 (1), 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 280 to 301, 1, 18, 19, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Laduck Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow.

(Lot Nos. 4 and 5 will be put up together in one lot.)

Lot No. 4. WEDNESDAY, 27th January 1909 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A two-storied large chawl with several shops with a large stable for 220 buffaloes.

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, now under No. 13673 with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 45 formerly and now in the occupation of Mookthibai and other tenants situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by property lately belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Shah Cadree, now purchased by Haji Currim Haji Mahomed, on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow, on the North by property belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Sha Cadree and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

(Lot No. 5 will be put up together with lot No. 4 as stated above.)

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164-164 and New No. C 13676 and under Old Survey No. AB8 and New Survey No. 1A-5525, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 48 A and now under No. 2100, Street No. 1 situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj, on the west by the property of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Usman and Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Usman, on the North by the property of Sayed Ahmed bin Sayed Hussen Kadri and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

Lot No. 6. SATURDAY, 30th January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 131 square yards and thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. No. 5072 and Street No. 400 situate on the western side of Lohar Chawl Street, near Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East and south by the said Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the west by a gully beyond which is the house of Soortee Bhundard, and on or towards the North by a passage of the oart beyond which is the house of Bhigia Nothoo.

Lot No. 7. SUNDAY, 31st January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground forming part of Survey No. 85, together with bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Versova in the registration sub-district of Bandra in the taluka of Salsette in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement two thousand and seventy-five square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road, on the west by the property of Nusserwanji Ballwala, on the North by the creek belonging to the Government and on the South by a common passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
[No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th Inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured pieces-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.
1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case coloured Doria.
300 pieces grey shirtings, ttc.
On account of the concerned—
7 cases loop manilees, ex s.s. "Hohenfels."
On account and at the risk of Mr. Canjee Jaithabhoy:—
21 bales dyed shirtings.
3 cases dyed book muslin.
3 cases dyed dorias.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Virchand Deolcharan—
15 bales grey yarn, 2-80.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1909.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road, Kumbharwada, Girgaum and Khetwadi Back Road, Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement, Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m., the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years.

KUMBHARWADA SECTION SCHEME No. III.

Plot No. 3—Situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road, First Pathan Street and Northbrook Street, containing about 1,220 square yards.

Plot No. 4—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Kumbharwada Street, about 1,130 square yards.

Plot No. 5—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada Street and Bhundari Street, about 841 square yards.

GIRGAUM AND KHETWADI SECTION.

Plot No. 1A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,433 square yards.

Plot No. 2A—At Sandhurst Road near its junction with Dharni Road, about 1,09C square yards.

Plot No. 3A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road with Khetwadi Main Road about 820 square yards.

Plot No. 4A—Near junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 6th Lane, about 1,116 square yards.

Plot No. 5 A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi 2nd Lane and Khetwadi 3rd Lane, about 608 square yards.

Full particulars, auction condition, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The sale will be held on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, opposite Golepitha.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TH

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

36, MEADOW STREET.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cowrie, 3,155 tons, Captain W. P Daniel sailed yesterday for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nadir 2,041 tons, Captain P. McCabe arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Queda 4,944 tons Captain R. H. Coope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE F. and R. S. N. Co's steamer D. Baldinno 2,684 tons Captain D. Maganzini arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Shahristan, 1,741 tons Captain J. Hudson arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bushire etc., in ballast and 1 passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain C. Hodgson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulimba 1,607 tons, Captin R. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, &c., with a general cargo, 12 cases opium and 2 cabin and 88 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W Hayward will sail to-day for Shanghai &c via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. C. H. Lake, Mr. J. W. Godding, Messrs. D. S. and N. S. (Jnr) and J. P. B. Jung, Miss Jung and 5 children. For Sydney Mr J H Munro, Mr F G Cotgrave, Mrs J Lucy and infant. For Melbourne.—Mr G. Barton For Freemantle.—Mr. Mahim Rushed Bux, Mr. M Bux. For Hongkong.—Mrs. N. K. Mistri and infant Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. H. Linesey. For Shanghai.—Mrs. R. M. Campbell and 2 Misses Campbell.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Duffrin Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo Le Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
Palinurus ..330 Hickman.....R I Marine
H M S Sphynx Jones S Lieutnford.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 5.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Chandar .....2946 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Cingella .....2022 House.....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kasselvurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavereak...2440 Urquhart.....T Morrison & Co
Gaelic.....3650 Shane.....K A Willis
Hydra .....330 Sequeira.....F F Campbell & Co
Ida Ava .....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Inshmore .....2426 Seberge.....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalton.....2418 diggins.....W & A G & Co
Lyly Gordon. 316 Butler.....M & Co
Lort Kelvin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Fry.....M M & Co
Naddea...1944 Astin.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 McCab.....T M & Co
Per ia.....4198 Haughton.....London.....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Tueda .....944 Coope.....M M & Co
Vennachor ..2847 Harrison.....T Morrison & Co
Vasgash ...2813 Bale.....T M & Co
Warora ... ..2365 Tippor.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macleau	2962	Young	Malabar Coast	7-1-09	F Muir & Co
B Devanha	4783	Hayword	Shanghai	6-1-09	P & O Co
C & R Prome	2299	Mason	Antwerp	26-1	K N & Co
D&S Shahristan	1741	Hudson	Manchester via Bristol	18-1	E Lath m & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	Hull 11-1-09	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1109	Gore	P Gulf	9-1	B & P S N Co
H Naseri	911	Mierre	P Gulf	14-1	B and P S N Co
K Oido	3127	Banton	Hull via Karachi	12-1-09	F Muir & Co
L Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi	S-1	M M & Co
M Ben Nevis	3595	Lang	Baltimore	9-1-09	R A Willis
O Haidari	1563	Lorne	Jeddah	8-1-09	B & P S N Co
P Mayori Maru	2788	Richards	Kobe	7-1-09	N Y Kaish
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	Genoa	9-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sciadia ...3253 Kelso...Liverpool .....15-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino ...2684 Maganzini Genoa 13-1 Florio and R S N Co
4 Fife ...2494 Harrison ...Hamburg 6-1-09 T M & Co
6 Orwell...2445 Horne.....Calcutta ..9-1 K N & Co
7 Clydesdale 2296 Manahio London 13-1-09 J M & Co
8 City of agra .....3093 Buch.....Liverpool 11-1 K Nixon & Co
9 Lindenfels .....3525 Kenneweg .....Karachi 15-1 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Iran 4066 Peabody Dunkirk 9-1-09 K N & Co
12 Marmora 5239 Weston London 16-1 P & O S N Co
15 Melbourne.....2394 Stafford ...Karachi 8-1 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati .513 Fakeera...Repairing ....Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri 553...Mahomed...Binagar...0-1 B O S N Co Ld
Sobarmati 524 Mahomed...Karachi 5-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati ....443 Ismail ..Mangalore 8-1 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D.

Kastra.....505 Manley.....P Gulf.....7-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Shahristan s	Kndson	Bushire, Dec. 28
	D Balduino s	Maganzino	Genoa, Dec. 18
5	Queda s	Coope	Calcutta, Dec 23
	Nadir s	McCabe	Calcutta, Dec 8
	Bulimba s	Butler	Busreh, Dec. 29

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Elgin s	Pott's	Genoa, &c
	Kaiser s	Pohlenz	Zanzibar, &c
	Cowrie s	Damel	Cochin
	Ula s	Hodgson	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Devanha Hayward for Shanghai &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bulimba for Persian Gulf &c.
" Shahristan for Persian Gulf &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Gulistan left Port Said on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The P & O. S. N. Co's steamer Himalaya arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Canara left London on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana left Port Said in the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba left Gibraltar on the morning of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—2,720 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 41 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 55 bales wool, B Tekchand; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, E. C. Nanji; 104 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2,020 cwts cottonseed. Hirji Govindji; 28 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 42 bales salted skins, Nizamudin and Co.

City of Agra s—40,358 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimji; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 225 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—130 cwts horns Esmail Mohomed; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 188 cases bristles, Nisamudin and Co.

Clydesdall s—99 tons linseed, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Agra s—1,000 cwts bones, Croft Mody and Co; 55 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 502 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor,

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—510 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts Nusserwanji and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor

FOR HULL.

Dido s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 300 cwts nigerseed and 200 cwts dillseed, A Blaccheck and Co; 15,140 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Chanda s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechor; 54,198 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NORRKOPING.

Dido s—330 bales cotton, J A Begbee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 675 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 409 bales cotton fly, C Hirji and Co; 441 bales cotton fly waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—660 bales cotton, J A Begbee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 275 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 165 bales fly, K Visram and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Eastville s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 998 cwts linseed, J Fachire; 35 bales cotton fly and cuttings, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 54 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Sharistan s—2,500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Scindia s—333 casks salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—5 cwts genda horns, M H E Ellias; 82 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 26 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 chest opium, Bombay B S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—350 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 4 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 64 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 54 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA

Mayori Maru s—78 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

An interesting description of Chinese banquet customs was given by Sir Robert Hart at the Savage Club dinner. It was the practice, he said, for a guest, when an entertainment was over, to say, "Thank you!" and go away. There was no dread during dinner time of having to make a speech afterwards. Some dishes supplied in the southern parts of China were curious. He had heard of small pieces of a white flesh being served up in a porcelain cup with a rat's head with staring eyes and bristles still standing. He gave a detailed description of a banquet which he had attended, which lasted seventeen hours—from twelve in the day until five in the morning—and at which 125 courses—Chinese and European alternately—were served up.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PAYMASTER—December 26, at Bombay, the wife of Captain B. B. Paymaster, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRICKMANN—WALLIS—January 5, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Francis Ivan Oscar, 119th Infantry, eldest son of Frederick William Brickmann, of Edinburgh, to Audrey Beatrice Jean, only daughter of Audrey Wallis, of Drishane Castle, Millstreet, Co. Cork.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

COAD—FARMER—December 23, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. Mr. Selwyn, Thomas Herbert Edgar Coad, Assistant Engineer, Karachi, to Eva Annie Farmer, second daughter of the late John Farmer of Dublin.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-07

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncrasy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Farewell Entertainment to the Hon. Dr. F.G. Selby, University Hall, 5-40 p.m.
Reception to Professor Lees-Smith, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 7th, Full Moon, 7h. 42·7m. p.m.; Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a.m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 7.—Bombay High Court reopens after the Christmas vacation. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Bombay Hunt the Kennels. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.

Friday, January 8.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 25th December, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Bombay Improvement Trust, 3 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, Dramatic Scenes of Love and Sorrow by Commissioner and Mrs Booth Tucker, 9 p.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 17m.

Saturday, January 9.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana: Band of the 116th Manrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.

Sunday, January 10.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Sun rises 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.

Monday, January 11.—Sun rises, 7h·14m. Sun sets 6h. 19m.

Tuesday, January 12.—Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Offices. Bombay Hunt, Irla. Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of December 1908 was 658 of whom 489 were males and 169 females

YOUNG THIESTS UNION.—Babu Awinash Chandra Moozumdar's will lecture in Hindi this evening at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, on "Religion of Love."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Shah Nawaz" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on to-morrow the 7th instant instead of on the 4th idem as previously notified.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 3,406, the daily average being 110, New Admission 794, Parsees 420, Hindoos 1,701, Mahomedans 970, Christians 315, 38 children were vaccinated last month.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Out of four pupils sent from the above Institution for the Matriculation Examination three passed and one of them, Miss Mithibai Bemonji Bharucha won the Chatfield Prize of Rs. 100 for being first of all the female candidates, also the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.

LECTURE BY MISS PARUKH.—The lacture of the Series of General Lectures on "Woman as a moral force in Society" will be delivered by Miss Sherin S. Parukh, B.A., in Gujarati to-day (Wednesday), at 3 p.m. (B. T.), when ladies of all communities—Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi—are cordially invited.

MR. S. L. PALAMKOTE, of the "Hindi Graphic" has received the following letter from H. E. the Governor.—"My dear Sir, His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke desire me to thank you warmly for your most kind message of sympathy which they greatly appreciate.—Believe etc., Eric Drummond, Captain."

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,906. Among them the number of new admission was 644; classified as stated below: Bhattias 91, Vanias 96, Brahmins 77, Lohanas 65, other castes 315. The average daily attendance was 94.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March	The Light Horse...Von Blon
An Oriental Scen...	The Dervish Chorus..Sebik
Transcription of the Popular Song.	Violets ... ...Ellen Wright
Selection	Tannhauser ...R Wagner
Valse	La Printemps ...Ansei
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland..Rubens
American Sketch	Down South ...Myddleton

STRIKE AT BANDRA.—The hackney carriage owners of Bandra went on a strike yesterday morning, causing great inconvenience to the public, not a single carriage being available, and business men had to walk it from Palli Hill and the Mount to the station. The alleged cause of the strike it appears was that the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, who had come to Bandra on a tour of inspection, after examining the horses of the licensed hackney carriages, found most of the animals unfit for driving purposes and could pass only about nine of them. The aggrieved owners of carriages seem to have got up the strike. It is hoped that an amicable settlement would be soon arrived at.

FUTURE TRUSTEES OF THE PARSI PUNCHAYET FUNDS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, in their judgments in the Parsi Punchayet case, directed that a scheme should be submitted to them for the selection of future Trustees of the Punchayet funds and properties, and that a committee should be named to prepare the scheme for submission. The present Trustees have therefore selected the following twelve gentlemen to be recommended to the High Court as members of the committee in question:—Messrs. Rustomji Merwanji Patel. Hormusji Dadabhoy Judge, Dastur Dorab Peshotan Sanjana, Ervad Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Jehangir Byramji Murzban, Cowasji Edalji Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshah Bomonji Master, Dr. Sohrab K. Nariman, Messrs. Jehangir Jamsetji Vimadalal, Jehangir Bomonji Petit, and Sorabji Edalji Warden.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The members of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay are:—1. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., LL B, 2. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A. LL, B., (Ahmedabad) 3 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadar, Kt. L.M 4. The Hon. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B. A., L.L. B., 5. The Hon. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A. L.L. B., 6. Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai, L.C.E., (Surat) 7. Mr. Narayan Madhav Samarth B. A., L.L.B., 8. Mr. Harchandra Vishindas Bhawani, 9. Mr. Mathuradas Ramchand Javahri, B.A., LL.B. (Hyderabad Sind), 10. The Rev. Dr. R.A. Hume, M.A., D.D., (Ahmednagar), 11 Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji. Bar-at-Law. 12. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, 13. Mr. Hormusji A Wadia, Bar-at-Law (Rajkot, Kathiawad), 14. Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M.A. 15 Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B.A, LLB. Ex-officio members.—16 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, 17 Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. K.C.I.E.M.A., 18. Mr. D.E. Wacha, 19. The Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E. 20. The Honble Daji Abaji Khare

GATHERING AT BHARAPORE.—Mr. Cassamally J. Peerbhoy, who has been visiting Kutch and whose native place happens to be Bharapore, on the 2nd January, 1909 a very select gathering was held in a school in that place which was established by his late father in 1863, wherein free education up to 2nd English standard is supervised by a competent Hindu teacher, Vijeshanker Raghawjee. Gifts of books according to the standard were given away to about 90 children after the children had recited their lessons in the presence of the following gentlemen:—Sheth Cassamally J. Peerbhoy, Sheth Moosabhoy Hasambhoy, Barrister-at-law, Sheth Usaf G. Allana, Sheth Alladinbhoy Mamed, Sheth Usaf Esmal Nensee, Sheth Cassambhoy Mamed, Thaker Bhamanjee Hirjee, Thaker Khimjee Jivan Dhru, Dr. Anahtrao Moreshwer, Sheth Datardina Zopan, Sheth Abdullabhoy Remtulla, Sheth Mooljibhoy Premjee, Sheth Rahimbhoy Alarakhia, Sheth Haji Noormahomed Ilias, Sheth Ebrahim Ilias and others. After the presentation of books the boys were given sweets and each of them a cap, and after speeches and vote of thanks from the residents of Bharapore the gathering dispersed.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The following is the reply of Lord Ampthill to the telegram of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding the grievances of South African Indians: "I have duly received your telegram of the 16th inst. in which you conveyed to me to the protest of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau against the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal. I have at once sent copies of your message to the Secretary of State for India and I have also communicated it to the press. My friends and I are doing wall in our power to urge the Government to bring about a solution of this difficult and distressing problem, but thus far, I grieve to say, we have met with no encouragement. The following is a letter of the South Africa British Indian Committee sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. "I am desired by my Committee to forward for the kind consideration of the Secretary of State, copies of a letter this day addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies together with the text of the cable gram therein referred to. My Committee confidently rely upon the Secretary of State to emphasize to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the measure of the indignation and excitement imposed upon British Indians in South Africa and particularly in the Transvaal."

A HITCH has arisen in connection with the payment of old-age pensions to the recipients of pensions from the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund. A test case will probably be taken to the law courts.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

Native Titles.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The following is an authentic list of the Native titles conferred on residents of the Bombay Presidency on the 1st January 1909:—

Rustam Bamansha Vakil, LL.B., Chief Superintendent, Revenue and Financial Departments of the Secretariat, Bombay.

Sayad Allahando Shah Yusif Shah, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate of Dabhro, Taluka Naushahro Feroz, in the Hyderabad District.

Kharshedji Nasarwanji Contractor, Head Master, Karachi High School.

Savakshah Kavasji Davar, Government pleader and Public Prosecutor, Poona.

RAO BAHADUR.

Rudragauda Chanvirgauda Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-law, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Rao Sahib Ramnarayan Amarchand, Mill Manager and Merchant, Poona.

Tekchand Udhavdas, Public Prosecutor and Government pleader for Sind.

Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division.

KHAN SAHIB.

Wadero Allahbaksh, Bhugio, of Gud, Taluka Labdarya, Larkana District, Sind.

RAO SAHIB.

Bubajirao Appajirao Bhonsle, Revenue and Police Patil of Khonowate, Peta Dhond, Taluka Bhimthadi, District Poona.

Vishnu Hari Barve, Dapoli, Ratnagiri District.

Vishnu Keshav Chaphekar, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Olympic Games.

THE interesting addition is to be made from this evening to the Programme now running at the Excelsior Cinematograph of the film illustrating the Olympic Games at the Stadium in London. It shows the following principal events:—

The King-Emperor opening the Stadium.
The Clubs saluting the King-Emperor with their standards.
Gymnastic Exercises, Bow and Arrows, throwing the Discus.
Swimming Match, Water Polo, High Diving.
The Marathon Race.—The Start.
The arrival of the worn-out runners at the Stadium.
The Italian Dorando arrives at the Stadium and falls down, but gets up again and is the first to reach the tape, after having covered 26 miles in two hours 54 minutes.
The American Hayes reaches the Stadium in 2 hours 55 minutes, and is officially declared the winner.
The Prize Distribution.
Photographs of some of the Winners.

The length of this film is 660 feet, and to those who have not had the opportunity of seeing the events that are illustrated, it will afford special interest as the only means now available of supplying the omission.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers per "Deo. Balduino."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer "Deo. Balduino" arrived last night:—

Anderson, Miss A	Gogte, Mr
Antonia, Sister	Gorio, (Italian Consul) Mr and Mrs
Alleans, Mr M	Gabrella, Sister
Agestino, Rev	Galhard, Sister
Allen, Mrs and Miss	Ghezzi, Sister
Brocardo Von Domme, Father	Hugolino, Father
Brinati Italo, Mr	Ignasia Grimer, Sister
Bohnkeim, Sister	Iseppi, Sister I
Bosnellie, Rev	Jaini Mr M D
Campbell, Mr and Miss	Jackson, Mr and Mrs M
Canville, Rev	Karandiker Mr P
Coutts, Mrs and 3 children	Kreppelt, Sister
Cucchi, Sister	Latiff, Mr and Mrs
Cooper, Mr F C	Naud, Mr B
Dell'Ore, Sister	Pietro, Rev
Deric, Father D	Sanjana, Col, Mrs and Miss
Edward Buck Bart, Sir	Sykes, Miss
Elia, Rev	Sommer, Mr C
Ellen, Mrs	Smith, Mr S H
Fossez, Father G	Tomatis, Rev
Febelle, Sister	Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Gadgil, and Son Mr.	Ursulina, Sister
Gentili, Father	Wilson, Mrs and Miss

THE cyclone which has played such havoc with the carnival at the Peoples Park, Madras, necessitated the draining of the sports' ground by fire engines. Two excellent little fire engines did yeoman's service, and by way of adding to the general hilarity of the scene they bore the encouraging title of "Merryweather." This had quite a cheering effect in an atmosphere of general desolation and depression.

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into .....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again. I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottes for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SALE OF COTTON.

Exparte Arbitration.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. Donald, the Second Judge disposed of a suit instituted by Messrs. Jahangir B. Petit and Co. against Messrs. Thackersey Hirji and Co. in connection with the award of an exparte arbitration in respect of the sale of 100 bales of Broach cotton. Mr. Kawasji Setna appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants being represented by Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri. The facts of the case were that plaintiffs sold cotton to defendants and the latter assigned their contract. Plaintiffs tendered cotton in fulfilment which on survay entiled the defendants to options under rule 22 of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. They bought in the market at the risk and expense of the seller. Plaintiffs repudiated the purchase as being at an unreasonably high rate and went to an exparte arbitration under rule 23. They sued on the award.

In the course of his judgment, the learned Second Judge observed that the preliminary point to be determined was whether there was any submission to arbitration under the contract. Plaintiffs did not allege that in fraud of them defendants' assignees bought at a high rate. They merely allege that the rate was unreasonably high and that in consequence of that there was a dispute between the parties which under Rule 23 entitled them to have an exparte arbitration as defendents refused to join. The Judge said that Rule 23 must be read in conjunction with other rules. The phrase "all questions in dispute between buyer and seller (other than that of quality) shall be referred to arbitration" must be limited to questions arising out of the actual contract between the parties. In the events that happened defendants' assignees were entitled to the second option given in Rule 22. They were justified in buying in the market at the risk and expense of the seller so long as they did so forthwith and acted without fraud. For the plaintiffs to seek to cut down the option to obliging defendants to buy at a price to be ultimately fixed by arbitration is an attempt to vary the contract. The Judge is, therefore, of opinion that it was not the intention of the parties to submit such a dispute to arbitration. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT

HOUSE TRESPASS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Balkrishna Tukaram, a Hindu carpenter, was charged with committing criminal house tresspass by entering the dwelling of Mr. C. B. Gibbon. It appeared from evidence that the complainant who resided on the ground floor of the Ordnance Quarters, Colaba, found, on his return to Bombay on the 2nd instant from leave, that the two padlocks on his front door had been removed. About 9-30 p. m. he was standing on the verandah, when he saw the accused standing inside the building. Complainant jumped over the railings, caught the accused, and handed him over to the Police. The accused, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. ten, in default, to undergo a week's simple imprisonment.

A BONA-FIDE MISTAKE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Luxman Babaji, Mahadeo Babaji and Hari Daji were charged with resisting to the taking of property by lawful authorities, obstructing Syed Saltanali, Syed Lalsaheb Inamdar, a bailiff, in the discharge of his public function and assaulting or using criminal force to deter the bailiff from the discharge of his duty. The Public Prosecutor prosecuted, and Mr. Kotewal, Pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship, in discharging the accused remarked that it appeared that the accused were under the belief that the bailiff was wrongfully taking away the property of their master Keshav Dhondu, and that there were reasonable grounds of believing that the accused made a bona-fide mistake. The accused were discharged under Section 79 of the Indian Penal Code.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Hari Vithal was charged with stealing a seer and a half of milk belonging to one Balia Naru. It appeared from evidence that the complainant and the accused, both milk-man, were travelling in a railway train from Bandra to Dadar, when the accused stole the milk from the complainant's chatty and added the same amount of water to it. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused said that it was a dangerous practice. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

THROWING AWAY ROTTEN FISH.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. A. H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged one Vithu and five other fishermen, with throwing rotten fish over the landing in the Bunder at Mazagon, and thus causing danger to persons going by the public road. The accused pleaded guilty. Superintendent Flanagan said that since the arrest of the accused, the nuisance had abated. The accused were bound over in sum of Rs. 10, to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

A SHOOTING outrage is reported to have occurred at Inagh, co. Clare, when a number of shots were fired through the kitchen window of a house of a farmer named Donat Minogue. Some children and a servant in the kitchen had narrow escapes. Simultaneously several shots were fired through the window of a bedroom, where Minogue, with his wife and other children, were. No one was injured. The outrage was attributed to a land dispute.

FRANK DYER and Thomas Hodges, each aged eighteen, of

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

NON-OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE".—Of the composition of the Imperial Legislative Council, under the Reform scheme, we wrote that Lord Morley is right in leaving nothing to chance; the Government must not depend on the goodwill even of its nominees; and to risk a defeat in the Imperial Legislative Council cannot for a moment be contemplated. Why, then, in the Provincial Legislative Councils? "We have endeavoured to reduce the official majority to the narrowest limits by making the number of official and non-officials (excluding the head of the Government) equal, so that, in the event of the full Council being equally divided, the vote of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor would turn the scale." Surely, however, "nec deus intersit" applies here, as we before quoted Lord Morley applying that principle to the Governor-General. When the Government scheme "enables the head of the Government to dispense with an official majority in the Council as ordinarily constituted, while at the same time retaining in his hands the power to appoint the entire number of officials requisite to secure a majority." Lord Morley's objection seems to us to apply to that course as much as in the case of the Imperial Legislative Council.

We, like Lord Morley, cannot persuade ourselves "that to import a number of gentlemen to vote down something, upon which they may or may not have heard the arguments, will prove satisfactory." Lord Morley, thinks that a "combination of all the non-official members to resists a measure proposed by the Government would be unlikely." He cannot, we think, have sufficiently considered the spirit of Bengal, or indeed of Madras. If, however, he adds, such a combination were to occur "that might be a very good reason for thinking that the proposed measure was really open to objection." He refers, as instance, to the Punjab Act which the Supreme Government recently disallowed—"it would have been an advantage if the Local Government had been induced by a hostile vote to reconsider their Bill." But the Provincial Councils of Notables are proposed for the very purpose of advising on legislative projects before their submission to Provincial Legislative Councils. Which is best for prevention of mistakes—"legislation tempered by their counsels" (of the Provincial Aristocracy), as proposed in Colonel Grey's pamphlet of 1878, or the "hostile vote" which Lord Morley contemplates? He himself has characterised as a "path of folly, to regard Indian matters as if they were in Britain." Defeat of a Government in Britain is nothing; allow it in India and good-bye to the prestige by which our Government exists!

Lord Morley devotes three paragraphs to "questions," and Budget discussion. Here again we think that his "dictum," above quoted, applies. One of the best Indian opinions furnished does not think the people of India sufficiently advanced for intelligent discussion of budgets, and holds the same view "as regards the power of interpellation by members, which the experience already gained has hardly shown to be of much profit." Though we cannot well change what exists, any extension of rights of budget discussion or of interpellation does not seem expedient. The Government of India, however, proposes addition to the power of discussion in another form. It expects assistance from resolutions to be moved by members of Legislative Councils and refers to Sir George Chesney's Committee of 1888:—

They recommended that in addition to legislation it should be one of the functions of the Local Council to originate advice and suggestions on any subject connected with internal administration." What Council? Only Legislative Councils were then thought of but now says the Despatch: "We have planned Provincial Advisory Councils on lines which will enable Local Governments to avail themselves of the advice and co-operation of the leading representatives of the best non-official opinion." What more, then, is needed? The Provincial Notables are to be the advisers: why set the Legislative Councillors resoluting, whose function should be quite different, namely to deal with projects of legislation devised by the Local Government in consultation with the Provincial Notables or by the Supreme Government in consultation with that Council of Chiefs who, themselves rulers, dealing with similar problems, must understand administrative needs at least as well as any private members of the Imperial Legislative Council? "Questions;" are a different matter; "The right of asking questions in the Legislative Councils, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, was conceded by the Indian Councils' Act of 1892. We do not suggest any alteration in the rules governing the subject."

BRITISH MACHINERY IN INDIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Under this heading the "Times" of the 9th December contained an article of the utmost significance with regard to British trade generally, not only machinery, with India. The writer Mr. Percy F. Martin, F.R.G.S., evidently knows what he is writing about when he makes the statement, based upon figures, that other countries, such as America, Germany, France and Switzerland are making such inroads on the trade, hitherto mainly British, between Europe and India, that England will soon be left out in the cold. The explanation offered for this diminution of British trade is simple but it points to a radical defect in British methods. Those methods are "time borrowed" and hoary-headed," but they are ineffective nowadays because the British merchants will not bring themselves to conform with the local demands. The other nations mentioned, on the other hand, by availing themselves of local knowledge, adopting the suggestions of native experts and introducing quick changes, have secured to themselves the trade which the British importer once had in his hands. The writer gives one excellent instance to show how a market in the East is easily lost. The Chinese market objected to pins being packed in yellow paper, that colour being regarded as sacred. The English importing firm declined to change the colour of the paper which had been used for fifty years. A smart young German traveller heard of the absurdity, got the desired change immediately adopted by his firm, and secured the valuable trade, to the loss of the British firm. So also the writer points out how the American Government has sent a Commercial Agent to Afghanistan, who is pushing the American trade while little British trade is to be met with there.

Mr. Martin's paper must be read to appreciate fully the force of his charge and warning. The worst of it is that such a warning is likely to fall flat on eyes that will not see, or ears that will not hear. It is not the first time that it has been conveyed to the British nation in a prominent and intelligent manner. In his excellent "Indian Problems," published some months ago, Mr. S. M. Mitra forcibly called attention to the increasing rivalry of Germany with England in the Indian trade and gave a number of figures gathered from official Bluebooks. He also gave instances to show how Germany is acquiring the Indian trade, not by requiring India to take such goods as she does not want, but by adapting the German imports into India to meet the desires, the prejudices perhaps, of the people of the country. He wrote: "It is no secret that the German Commercial Bureau at Berlin employs two natives of India regularly throughout the year to learn from them at first hand the thousand and one things in garding caste and the prejudices of the Hindus, which can never be throughly understand by Europeans, whatever may be their scholarship." As a contrast to this, the India Office maintains in the City an India Trade Inquiry Office, in the charge of an India Office official who has never been in India!

The ludicrousness, the inefficiency of such an arrangement has only to be stated to be at once recognized. The remedy suggested by Mr. S. M. Mitra was one that could easily be applied. He urged that the Chamber of Commerce in England should come to the help of British traders, and employ, to give help and advice on Indian commercial demands and requirements, at least one native of India with a knowledge of Imperial Commerce. We have not heard that anything has been done in the direction of adopting Mr. Mitra's proposal, although there are, as he said, many Indians who have settled down in London. The figures of the Indian trade are undesirable and full of warnings. If they are not already known and available to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, they can surely obtained. But statistics are not, and will not be, sufficient. They will indicate the direction in which the British trade is being injured and even ousted but they will not suggest the new methods required. These must be guided by personal inquiry and the application of intelligence, such as the American, Germans, and others employ. The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, as the member in charge of the Commerce Department, can surely not be ignorant of these things which henceforth will be, if they have not been hitherto, matters of common knowledge. The warning has been given, one remedy at least has been suggested, and it is time for the Government of India to move in the matter if they do not desire to see British trade falling into the hands of foreigners.

ABSENTEE LANDLORDS IN INDIA.

"THE PIONEER":—The tendency for land to pass into the hand of non-agriculturalists and a marked increase in the proportion of absentee landlords have been noteworthy features in the administration of Burma for the year 1907-8. The fluctuations in the figures quoted in the Report, pointing to a continued rise in the value of land are in several cases ascribed to the action or anticipated action of Government in respect of the alienation of land to non-cultivators, and the question whether legislation is called for in order to preserve agricultural land to the agriculturalists has been under consideration. More land was sold and there were fewer mortgages than in 1906-7. The first result is attributed to the bad season in Upper Burma and the second to the favourable season in Lower Burma. The peculiar condition of the Hanthawaddy and Pegu districts and the magnitude of the land transactions in these districts is dwelt on in the Land Revenue Administration Report. Further steps were taken during the year to carry into effect the reorganization of all grades of the Police Department consequent on the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1902-03, and with trifling exceptions all the police reforms sanctioned by the Government of India have now been brought into force. The statistics of the year indicate a satisfactory decrease in the total volume of crime, though an unwelcome rise is registered in the number of dacoities and robberies and in the number of crimes in which fire-arms were used. One of the most important measures brought into effect during the year was the constitution of the Provincial Judicial Service. As far as posible the Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services have now been placed on the same footing as the corresponding Executive Services, and officers who elect to serve in the Judicial branch have similar prospects to those of executive officers. The extraordinary expansion of the maritime trade of the Province, which was a feature of the previous year, was more than maintained during 1907-8, when the total value of the trade rose by 16 per cent. The gross land revenue of the province exceeded that of 1906-07 by only one lakh, while the ordinary land revenue demand showed an increase of nearly 5 1/2 lakhs. On the other hand remissions and outstandings showed further improvement, and in consequence collections increased by over 8 lakhs. Fourteen new hospitals and dispensaries were opened in the province. Effect is now being given to the change of policy in accordance with which a more direct part is taken by Government in the management of colleges and schools, and arrangements for taking over several municipal schools were nearly completed during the year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th January.

523.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 10th inst. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The usual Christmas Tree for the Children will be held at the Club on the 9th inst, at 5-30 p. m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th January.

651.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant:—

To-day Wednesday 6th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 9th instant.—"E." Company. (Cyclists) will ride to Poona. Fort and Colaba members fall in at the Bandstand at 4 p.m. prompt, and Byculla members at Byculla Bridge at 4-15 p.m. prompt.

Dress.—Uniform with helmets, rifles, belts, bandoliers, side arms, haversacks, waterbottles and forage caps to be carried.

652.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1909.

General Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

653.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 6579 Vel. G. Rose.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Final memorandum on the sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1908-09.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under sesamum in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 10·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under both the early and late varieties of sesamum as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	345,000	606,700
Sind ...	70,600	2,900
Total ...	415,600	609,600

Total 1,025,200 acres.

2 per cent. below last year;

12 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years;

11·5 per cent. over the average of 10 years excluding famine years.

In the Presidency Kathiawar in Gujarat, West Khandesh in Deccan, and Ratnagiri in Konkan, show some extension in area due to favourable early rains. Everywhere else the area declined owing to deficiency of early rains. Further, in Gujarat some of the early crop was washed away by heavy July-August rains and the late crop could not be sown for want of break. In Sind the area was extended under favourable inundation and good rainfall.

Season.—The early crop fared well in Gujarat and Khandesh, but the late crop suffered from want of further rain particularly in north Gujarat. The early crop was harvested timely in 2nd fortnight of October. The late crop is not yet ready. In the rest of the Deccan and Karnatak the rain in July and August was deficient and the crop fared badly, but September rain relieved the withering crop and improved prospects in places. The early crop was reaped timely in the 2nd fortnight of October and the late one a month later. In the Konkan the crop fared well and was harvested in 1st fortnight of October as usual. In Sind the crop throve well under favourable inundation and was harvested timely in the 1st fortnight of October.

Outturn.—The reports received show that in north Gujarat the crop is estimated to yield about 50 per cent. of the normal and in the rest of Gujarat about 66 per cent. In Khandesh and Satara the crop yielded between 70 and 80 per cent., but elsewhere in the Deccan betwen 27 and 36 per cent. In the Karnatak the crop totally failed in Bijapur and eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Elsewhere the reported yield is about 1-3rd of the normal. In Konkan, Thana yields a full normal crop and other districts 3-4ths of it. In Sind the reported yield comes to 50 per cent. of the normal. The total outturn comes as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	22,300	66,000
Sind ...	10,500	600
	42,800	66,600

Total 109,400 tons.

66·6 per cent. over last year;

11 per cent. below average of the preceding 10 years;

12·6 per cent. below average of 10 years excluding famine years.

BOMBAY GROUND NUTS.

Final memorandum on the groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Native State for the season 1908-09. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 18 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under groundnut as under:—

British Districts ...	...	83,000 acres
Native States ...	...	24,300 "
Total ...		107,300 acres

17 per cent. below last year's area;

18 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

Among British Districts Khandesh and Belgaum show some increase over last year's area, but here the crop is grown to a limited extent. In all other districts the area has diminished considerably owing generally to deficiency of rain at sowing time. Among Native States, Kolhapur, which claims the largest area, shows a considerable rise owing to good sowing rain.

Season—The crop suffered through prolonged drought in August in the east, but rain in September improved it considerably. In parts of Satara the crop also suffered through excess of rain in August. The water supply in wells and channels was not deficient and the irrigated crop throve well. The harvesting of the crop began timely in the first fortnight of November and still continues.

Outturn—The estimates of yield reported show that the crop is expected to yield 80 to 85 per cent. of the normal in Khandesh and Kolhapur, about 75 pes cent. in Poona, Satara and West Khandesh, and 55 to 60 per cent. elsewhere, The total outturn stands as under:—

British Districts ...	...	78,300 tons
Native States ...	...	25,700 "
Total ...		104,000 tons

26 per cent. over last year;

81 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1908-09.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under wheat in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 8·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete, Sowings of irrigated crop continue in places. Total estimated area so far sown comes to—

	British Districts.	Native States.
Presidency ...	872,000	442,000
Sind ...	366,000	27,000
	1,238,000	469,000

Total 1,707,000 acres,

9·7 per cent. above last year's area,

14 per cent. above decennial average of corresponding forecasts,

but 39 per cent. short of normal area.

Kaira and Baroda in Gujarat, Khandesh and Satara in Deccan, Belgaum in Karnatak and Thar and Parkar and Khairpur in Sind, show some shrinkage below last year's area, but larger sowings have been reported from every other district. In Gujarat kharif area left unsown owing to incessant rain in July-August utilized for wheat. Here dry crop was sown normally in second fortnight of October and irrigated crop in first week in November. In north Deccan deficiency of rain in September delayed sowings a fortnight. In rest of Deccan and in Karnatak this rain was general and helped to extend sowings, which were made timely in first fortnight of October in case of dry crop, and a month later of those under irrigation. The Sind crop was sown, as usual, in beginning of November under favourable inundation. The young crop is doing well at present in Gujarat and Sind. In Deccan and Karnatak the crop, assisted by irrigation, is good, but, owing to absence of rain after sowing, dry crop is suffering from want of moisture particularly in light soils and is reported to be withering in places in eastern tracts.

BOMBAY RAPESEED.

Preliminary memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1908-09.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British territory included in this forecast represents some 8·3 and 1·26 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

(Information up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete. Total area so far sown comes to—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts ...	73,000	45,000
Native States ...	9,000	65,000
Total ...	82,000	110,000
18 per cent. over last year;	about same as last year;	
25 per cent. below decennial average of corresponding forecasts.	5·4 per cent. short of decennial average of corresponding forecast.	

Linseed.—Crop grown mainly in Deccan and Karnatak. In Khandesh and parts of Dharwar area diminished owing to deficient sowing rain and crop was sown a fortnight to month late. Elsewhere larger area sown under the stimulus of good September rain. Here sowings timely in first fortnight of October. The young crop fair at present, but needs further rain particularly for lighter soils and is reported to be withering in places in east.

Rapeseed.—Crop principally in Sind and in Gujarat States in Presidency. In Sind (46,000 acres) favourable inundation has induced larger sowings which were made normally in second fortnight of October. In Presidency sowings were extended in lands left unsown owing to incessant rain in kharif season. Sowings made timely in second fortnight of October. Crop generally fair to good.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

Final forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1908. (Twenty-two districts are dealt with.)

On an average of five years ending 1906-07, the area under sesamum in the Punjab has represented some 3·56 per cent. of the total area under sesamum in British India.

The total area under til as ascertained by actual measurement is 148,700 acres. This is an advance of 76 per cent. on last year, but still 14 per cent. below the quinquennial average. The crop is largely grown on unirrigated land and conditions were fairly favourable on the whole, although the rainfall was excessive in many districts. The largest areas were sown in the following districts:—Multan, 39,100 acres; Montgomery, 18,500 acres; Gurdaspur, 15,000 acres; Jhang, 9,900 acres; and Kangra, 9,300 acres.

The gross outturn works out to 493,670 cwts. This is a far better result than in 1907, when the corresponding figures were 94,683 cwt., and it represents an excess of 20 per cent. over the quinquennial average. Except in districts in which the crop suffered from continous drenching rain or from water-logging, yields have generally ranged from good to average. Taking the more important districts, yields have been good in Multan, Montgomery and Jhang and average in Kangra.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 5.

A sudden fall of the barometer in Kashmir has caused clear skies to be quickly clouded over, and snow has set in. It is now snowing over the greater part of Kashmir and the weather is dark and gloomy over the whole of the plains. In North-west India, skies are quite clear and the weather has been both dry and cold.

Disturbed weather in the Central parts of the country and the South of the Peninsula continued yesterday. One or two showers occurred in the Central Provinces and light rain fell at a few stations South-east of Madras.

The barometer continues to rise in South India, so that rainfall may be expected to decrease still further.

Except in North-west India, the temperature is approximately normal; air is drier than usual in the United Provinces and slightly damper in the area of rainfall.

Forecast.—Snow is probable in Kashmir and along the North-western Himalayas. A few falls of rain are likely in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are generally lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in moderate to considerable defect. Day temperature is normal except at Agra and Jhansi where it is lower than usual; night temperature is normal at Allahabad and in defect over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally lower than usual, but the minimum is normal in Lower Sind and in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch and the northern districts of West Central India but normal elsewhere; night temperature is low in Cutch, Kathiawar and north Gujarat and normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·24in. of rain and Amraoti 0·16in. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally normal in the northern half of the division but has increased and is now in excess in the southern half. Maximum temperature has fallen and is normal nearly everywhere; the minimum remains high.

The Konkan.—Skies remain moderately clouded in the south but are clear or only lightly clouded in the north. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and while day temperature is normal, night temperature continues high except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has received 0·23in. of rain, Aurangabad 0·82in. and Nizamabad 0·20in. Skies are still heavily clouded at most stations in the South Bombay, Deccan but are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at a few stations but night temperature continues high.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the Peninsula have again given a few showers in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Rainfall has occurred also at Madras and Guddapah. Moderate to heavy cloud persist in the Peninsula.

A few showers are likely in the Central Provinces in the Deccan and South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CROSBY HALL.

Re-erection at Chelsea.

An honourable future, it is interesting to learn, is proposed for the materials of Crosby Hall, the famous old building, the demolition of which in order to provide room for the extension of the London offices of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China caused such an outcry. A scheme has been framed for the establishment of a University Hall of residence in connection with London University, and the London County Council have agreed to the incorporation of the fabric of Cresby Hall in the new buildings.

A little short of a year ago a portion of the building kowns as More's Garden, Chelsea, was opened to accommodate ten residents, and more recently the University and C. T. Association of London (Limited) has been incorporated to establish collegiate residential centres for London University students. The Senate of the University have hall marked the scheme by granting formal recognition of the initial residence under the title of "University Hall of Residence, Chelsea," and the principal of the University has been appointed visitor. Arrangements have been made for the acquisition of a leasehold site at More's Garden, and a small freehold site for the erection for suitable buildings.

The residential College will accommodate about one hundred students and graduates, and its completion and equipment will involve a total outlay estimated at £100,000. It is intended that the residence shall be on a self-supporting basis. Students' payments, after deducting cost of living and service, should be sufficient to meet all other outgoings, and any surplus "will be devoted to such higher educational purposes as may be required by the collegiate and University conditions of the time or by the needs of the community, or may from nucleus for future developments." One generous donor has given the association £10,000, half of which is earmarked for the re-erection of Crosby Hall. There is a further sum of about £2,000 in the hands of the association, and an early common cement will be made with a portion of the new buildings. It is not proposed to make a start with the whole scheme. The "blocks" can be built separately and progressively.

Crosby Hall will cost about £12,000 to erect The original architectutal grouping is to be faithfully reproduced, and the mediæval character of the building carefully preserved. The site is very appropriate. Sir Thomas More was one of the most illustrious of the former owners of Crosby Hall and it is intended that the grand old hall shall be renewed upon a portion of More's country home at Chelsea, a centre of intellectual and artistic life, thus providing admirable surroundings. Some old houses have to be razed. The demolition will begin in the New Year, and at the expiration of about twelve months Londoners may witness the architectural beauties of the historic hall at a spot where, it is hoped, it may remain for centuries. It is generally known that the materials of Crosby Hall, stored by the courtesy of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China for re-erction on some approved site, have been accepted by the London County Council in consequence of their approval of the project submitted by the University and City Association of London for the renewal and utilisation of the fabric. When re-erected on More's Garden it will be transferred by the association, with the site, in perpetuity to the London County Council, subject to a 500 years' lease to the first collegiate hall of residence officially recognised by the University of London.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

While becoming a centre of post-graduate as well as undergraduate life, the hall will also be accessible to external associates and to visitors, and will be of frequent public use for educational and other purposes. As the promoters put it:

Crosby Hall, while adding the advantages of its direct connection with the University life of London, will continue the traditions and some of the characteristic activities of the social settlement, and will form a fresh link between University and City, and become a force in the life and progress of London, instead of being a mere relic, preserved but practically unused.

Fortunately there are few signs of decay in the fabric. One or two spots in the roof will necessitate the attentions of the architects, and a few mouldy stones may require an "antiseptic" treatment. Many generations of coal smoke have left practically unharmed the exterior walls of the hall, and if science devises a plant to prevent the vitiation of the air by sulphurous fumes, the already long life of Crosby Hall may easily become but a small portion of its existence. To again quote the members of the council: This re-erection is not merely a matter of archæological piety, nor by any means of the dubious antique. It is the utilisation of a treasure otherwise lost and a renaissance of its beauty in conditions historically appropriate, architecturally harmonius, and educationally useful. The scheme thus appeals not only to academic sympathies but to civic and public interests. It must attract not only those who seek for the student in whom they are immediately interested the advantages of the great city, whilst guarding against its dangers, but all who recognise that the metropolitan and imperial University now in so many ways entering upon unprecedented developments, should not continue to lack that collegiate life which has been so valuable and characteristic an element of the older English Universities.

For the completion of Crosby Hall, with the adjacent, library, together with the first block of residential buildings, their furnishing and equipment, a sum of £30,000 over and above the £12,000 in hand is required.

WE have received a new volume of India Forest Records, which consists of a paper on "Pterocarpus Dalbergioides" by Mr. B. B. Osmanston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans; a further Note on the Chilgoza bark-boring beetles of Zhob, by Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Imperial Forest Zoologist, embodying a report by Captain E. H. S. James, I. A., Political Agent, Zhob; a Note on the present position and future prospects of the Cutch trade in Burma, by Mr. R. S. Troup, Imperial Forest Economist; and a Note on the manufacture of Ngai camphor by Mr. Pusan Singh, Acting Imperial Forest Chemist. We have also received Part I of Volume I of the Forest Geology Series which consists of a paper "On Some Undescribed Scolytidae of Economic Importance from the Indian Region," by Mr Stebbing.

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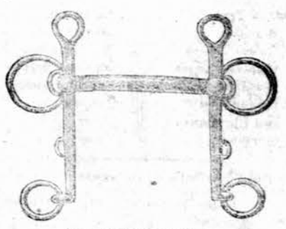

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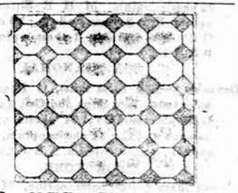

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10,000 sqr. ft. of White Marble Slabs from 3/4 in. to 12 in. thick of various measurements.
1,000 cub. ft. of White Carrara Marble Blocks.
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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Murray Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 5.

The following teams have entered for the Murray Football Tournament:—The 4th Worcesters, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry (the present holders), 1st Middlesex Cameronians, 1st Essex, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, King's Own Regiments, 1st Durham Light Infantry, 18th Royal Irish, and 2nd Rifle Brigade.

This popular and well-known Tournament is for a silver challenge cup of the value of Rs. 2,000,to be won three times consecutively before it becomes the permanent property of the winners. Each member of the winning team gets a silver medal and each of the runners-up a bronze medal. The Tournament will be brought to a conclusion in the second week in March.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A very select party put in an appearance at the meet of the Bombay Foxhounds at the foot of Jackal Hill yesterday morning. We left Santa Cruz in absolute darkness, but with the aid of syces walking in front of us carrying lanterns, we were able to grope along in safety across the flats and through the very stony and dusty lanes of Parla village. Quite a change had come over the weather, as instead of the keen cold winds we have been accustomed to for the past three weeks, the atmosphere was still and muggy. It is, however, impossible to foretell from the elements what the sport is likely to be. The first coverts to be visited were those which lie in between Jackal and Chukla Hills, but they were apparently tenantless. The Chukla groves were then carefully drawn, but again success did not attend the efforts of the pack. We then hocked along Chukcla Lane to the well-known mango tope, which is situated by the stone cross on the other side of the Andheri Road, as jackals so often come during the night to pick up what food they can round the bungalows in this locality. The pack had not been long inside the tope before they owned to a scent, and away we followed the cheerful "music." Owing to the density of the trees inside the wood, we held to the lane on the south of the covert, and galloped along it just as fast as our horses could carry us. Sinking the hill on the far side of the tope, we turn sharply round Robert's corner and sit down in our saddles for a delightful run through the open palm woods in the direction of Goregaum. The pace was both fast and furious, and it was a case of necessity for our horses to put their best legs foremost in order to live with the flying pack ahead of us. The grasslands rode firm and true, but the rise in the temperature brought our horses into a perfect lather of perspiration. Eventually We reach, as is often the case when hunting in this neighbourhood, a particularly dense jungle, through which it was only with the utmost difficulty that we could hope to keep in touch with the hounds. Finally the pack apparently split up into three separate parts, owing doubtless to the presence of more than one jackal, and under these circumstances it was necessary to bring the chase to a termination. The gallop had been first class whilst it lasted, and in spite of the remarkable speed of the pack, this artful old jackal was once more successful in eluding his pursuers; from the line taken there is little doubt we have hunted this jackal before on more than one occasion. Hounds next meet at the Kennels on Thursday the 7th instant.

JACKAL.

CRICKET AT PATIALA.

On December 20th, the team of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, arrived at Patiala, and played a cricket match on the two succeeding days. This team, which is touring in Northern India, comprises 1 Hindu and 10 Parsis, of whom 2 are members of the Parsi representative eleven.

On Sunday there appeared to be every chance of heavy rain, but, fortunately from the cricket point of view, the weather next day was perfect, and the match was played under ideal conditions. The wicket, thanks to the trouble expended upon it by our zealous president, the Kour Sahib, was beautifully fast and true, and though it showed slight signs of wear during the last innings of the Parsis, it is doubtful whether it could have been surpassed or even equalled anywhere in the Punjab. Tarrant and Gokal Chand who opened the innings, played carefully, but after a dozen overs the latter succumbed to Driver, who also caught Tara Chand in the slips off Parakh. The Maharaja joined Tarrant, and some first rate batting ensued; the Parsis were fielding with their usual sureness, and the bowling was worthy of all respect, but runs came steadily,and the hundred was reached comparatively soon. At last Antia succeeded in dismissing Tarrant who had played admirably for 64. Major Thompson helped to carry the total to 167, at which point the Bombay Captain got through the Maharaja's defence; the Maharaja's innings included 8 boundaries, and was a fine exhibition of vigorous cricket. Major Thompson continued to play well, till baffled by a yorker, just before lunch. On resuming the Patiala tail-zagged feeble and the innings closed for 183.

The College started badly, losing 3 wickets for 18, but Mulla and Gimi put a different complexion on the game by playing out time, and remaining together next day till 127 was on the board. Both were somewhat unlucky in playing on, when they seemed to be well set. Mulla played in determined fashion, and had powerful strokes all round the wicket. Gimi made several beautiful shots on the offside and batted prettily. The rest of the side could make but little of Tarrant's bowling, and the last wicket fell with the Bombay total one run short of Patiala's.

The home team's second venture opened disastrously, and four wickets fell in an hour for 34 runs. Once more, however, the Maharaja and Tarrant made a valuable stand and added 89 by dint of sound cricket. The Maharaja was the first to leave. He is to be congratulated on having in each innings given such an excellent account of himself. He dealt carefully with some accurate bowling, and punished all loose balls with severity, Major Thompson and Tarrant added 20 to the score when the latter was unfortunately run out. His play on the leg side was particularly good, and he played the bowling with confidence. The last five wickets again fell with a run, and the total reached 139, of which Major Thompson made a useful 21 not out.

The College team were left with 100 minutes in which to make 141 runs, and at the start they made a sporting bid for victory. When however Mulla had been bowled round his legs by Tarrant, with the score at 29 for 3 wickets, a defensive policy was rendered necessary, and a keen struggle ensued. Watcha and Driver played pluckily and kept up their wickets till stumps were drawn, the score being 52 for 6. Abdul Ghani bowled steadily 12 of his 17 overs being maidens.

A capital game from start to finish, of variety and reversals of fortune: at one time it appeared that the visitors might snatch a victory: at the end they had to struggle for a draw: throughout they played a fine sporting game, and their fielding and throwing in were admirable.

PATIALA.

1st Innings.

F A Tarrant, l-b-w, b Antia	...	64
Gokal Chand, b Driver	...	2
Tara Chand, c Driver, b Parakh	...	9
H H The Maharaja, b Watcha	...	65
Major Thompson, b Driver	...	12
Major Gurbakhsh Singh, b Watcha	...	3
M S Leigh, run out	...	0
A C Sells, b Driver	...	0
Jagendar Singh, not out	...	4
Abdul Ghani, l-b-w, b Driver	...	2
Sadan Singh, b Driver	...	0
Extras	...	12
Total	...	182

2nd Innings.

F A Tarrant, run out	...	38
Gokal Chand, c and b Watcha	...	1
Tara Chand, run out	...	1
H H The Maharaja, b Antia	...	41
Major Thompson, not out	...	21
Major Gurbakhsh Singh, b Driver	...	7
M S Leigh, c and b Driver	...	0
A C Sells, b Driver	...	0
Jagendar Singh, c Sabawala, b Watcha	...	2
Abdul Ghani, c Bharucha, b Watcha	...	9
Sadan Singh, l-b-w, b Driver	...	0
Extras	...	19
Total	...	139

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Antia Jamshed, l-b-w, Tarrant	...	0
A Driver, b Tarrant	...	5
M R Parakh, c Sells b Tarrant	...	9
H D Gimi, b Tarrant	...	49
H F Mulla, b Tarrant	...	58
R A Wagle, b Tarrant	...	8
N Bharucha, c and b Tarrant	...	15
M J Dastur, run out	...	0
M S Watcha, c Tarrant, b Abdul Ghani	...	10
Antia Jahangir, not out	...	3
A Sabawala, c and b Tarrant	...	1
Extras	...	24
Total	...	182

2nd Innings.

Antia-Jamshed, b Abdul Ghani	...	6
A Driver, not out	...	4
M R Parakh, c Thompson, b Abdul Gani	...	18
H D Gimi, c Thompson, b Tarrant	...	8
H F Mulla, b Tarrant	...	9
R A Wagle, c and b Abdul Ghani	...	0
N Bharucha, b Tarrant	...	0
M J Dastur, did not bat	...	0
M S Watcha, not out	...	6
Antia-Jahangir, did not bat	...	0
A Sabawala, did not bat	...	0
Extra	...	1
Total	...	52

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 9th instant.

"A class" Handicap, Course No. 17 reversed + 1, Distance 117 miles. Start at 3-30 p. m.

"B" class handicap, Course No. 17 reversed + 1. Start at 3-35 p. m.

"C" class Handicap, Course No. 18. Distance 8·7 miles. Start at 3-40 p. m.

FIRE IN KATHA BAZAAR.

Destruction of a Warehouse.

A FIRE broke out in a godown of coir at Dongri Street last night and resulted in the complete destruction of the godown and the large quantity of katha (coir). The coir belonged to Framji Dinshah and Govindji Moolji, and was fully covered by insurance. The godown was situated in Katha Bazaar between Dongri Street and Kazipura and at 10 o'clock last night the clerks working in an adjoining godown saw flames in the building. An alarm was given, but the combustible nature of the goods began burning very bright. The street was lit with blaze and the reflection of the flames on the sky attracted the attention of people living even at a great distance. The fire-brigade was soon on the scene, so were the police and the salvage corps. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, also was present and gave the necessary orders.

The fire had in a few minutes taken a complete hold over the godown and its contents and it was feared the fire would spread to the adjoining buildings. The task for the fire brigade was a very difficult and risky one and the hose had to be taken through the neighbouring buildings and shops. The road-trees were planted by the fire brigade and water was played upon the fire from all the available points. The hard work of the authorities continued for nearly forty minutes when the burning building, a one storeyed house, came down with a crash. The burning beams and rafters fell in the street near and upon the fire-brigade men who were working at the hose in front of the building. They had to run away and save themselves but two of them got under the debris and were injured. They were taken to the hospital for treatment. All energies of the fire-brigade were then directed towards saving the adjoining buildings which were expected very minute to catch the fire. But the authorities succeeded in confining the fire to the godown where it originated, and in an hour's time the neighbours feel that there was no danger to their property.

The whole building and the contents of the godown were completely destroyed by the fire but the exact damage has not been ascertained nor is the origin of the fire known.

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The Share Market here remains quiet, coal occupying most of the attention. To-day's transactions include—Auckland 10, Bhalgola 18 7-8, Baraboni 29 1-4, Equitable (Ordinary) 75, Ghusick and Muslia 19 1-2, Gopalichuck 15, Kosoonda and Nyadee 57 3-4, Sudamdi 11 3-4, Bengal 1,060, Bengal Giridih 24 1-4, Empire 23, Jumoni 15 3-4, Matigara 12, Raneegange 28, Sinidih 81-4, Seetarampore 34 3-4, the Union 23. Bank of Bengal shares have been done at 1,510, exclusive of dividend and bonus, and Barnagore Jute (Ordinary) at 61. Exchange on demand 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. Government paper is 94-12.

As a result of the recent Mansion House Conference to encourage recruiting in the Territorials, many warehouse firms in the City have signified their willingness to give twenty-one days' holiday on full pay each year to their men who go in for the annual camp training. The firms thus displaying their patriotism in a practical way employ over 20,000 men, and the committee organising the special effort are highly satisfied with the response that has so far been made.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HONOURS GAZETTE.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Honors list this year is more than a commonplace affair. There is a fair sprinkle in it of eminent celebrities, though the recipients are drawn for the most part from the official bureau. The Bombay Presidency is largely represented in the Gazette, and a few loaves and fishes have been reserved for popular notabilities. The chief among them is the coveted distinction of a Baronetcy conferred upon a very worthy individual. Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart,—and that is how we must address him in future—has won his laurels as a philanthropist. His name will be handed down to posterity in connection with his liberal endowment for the benefit and spread of scientific education in Bombay. Among the official dignitaries the most conspicuous and withal the most deserving personage is the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who is the recipient of the exalted title of a K. C. S. I. His elevation to this eminent distinction was quite on the cards, and in all conscience the honour comes to him not a day too soon. An industrious and capable servant of the State he has always exercised the influence of his power and position for the benifit of the public. A stern enemy to disorder, he was never known to err on the side of misguided clemency. Strong and firm action in the handling of difficult situations and liberal recognition popular of aspirations where legitimate sum up the sallent features of his administrative policy. The Knighthood of Mr. Basil Scott, the Chief Justice, is an honour conferred upon an individual whom no one can begrudge it. He has not been long on the Bench, and yet the public has seen enough of him to form an estimate of his work and to pronounce him as a fit successor to a worthy predecessor. The title of Mahrajah is conferred on Sir Bhavsinghji the enlightened ruler of Bhavangar, and the Maharajah of Burdwan receives his due for his gallant chivalry during the attempted murder of Sir Andrew Fraser.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—As was expected the New Year's Honours' list is a fairly long one. This is accounted for by the large number of honours having been bestowed in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. The decorations of Princes and Chiefs are only to be expected as a matter of course. But the bulk of honours, we see, go to officials of Government both high and low as usual. That is a feature of all Honours now-a-days conferred by Government, and the present list is in no way an exception. For what some people might say as to the value of titles and decorations there is no saying it that there is an inner craving in all men to earn them, or get them, at any sacrifice. It would be idle to hope otherwise, for human nature is human nature. The task of Government, or to speak more accurately, of the officers who have to decide between conflicting claims before making recommendations for honours is often difficult and many people have to wait for years and years before their ambitions could be realised. We are disposed to find fault not with the officers but with the system that obtains at present of the granting of honours. A change is needed whereby while not making the honours a cheap commodity—for any one who hankered after them to secure them by the exercise of the greatest amount of solicitation—care is taken to honour those only to whom honour is really due.

The "Praja Bandhu":—As usual, the New Year Honours list has been out on the 1st instant, which taken as a whole must be pronounced as satisfactory. The first name that attracts one's notice is that of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, who is made a Baronet in recognition of his various charities and notably the latest one in connection with the proposed Science Institute. Sir Jacob Sassoon is the fourth Baronet so far and as such we desire to congratulate him. Another name that deserves mention is that of H,H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, who is made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. The next name that deserves notice is that of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Senior member of the Bombay Council who is made a K. C. S. I. It is no doubt a fitting recognition of long and meritorious service and the recipient has richly deserved it. The fourth name that engages one's attention is that of H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra who gets a similar honour, while the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, the present Chief Jutice of the Bombay High Court gets a Knighthood. We further notice that the Maharaja of Burdwan is made a K.C.I.E in recognition of his noble and heroic conduct in protecting the person of Sir Andrew Fraser, the late Liutenant-Governor of Bengal when the latter was recently attacked by an anarchist. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the talented Indian lady poet and Mrs. Haideri of Deccan Hydrabad get Kaiser-i-Hind gold medals for helping the needy at the time of the recent catastrophe in that city. Further, our fellow-citizen Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is made a Rao Bahadur in recognition of his services in persuading the people to resume work at the time of the late riots in Bombay.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Gujerati":—The resolutions passed by the Fourth Indian Industrial Conference were of a very important and most of them of an eminently practical character, and it is to be hoped that the Government of India and the several provincial administrations will bestow on them that careful consideration which they deserve. The Conference advocated the establishment in every province of a Department of Industry under a Director of Industries to deal with all questions of industrial, technical and commercial, education, and of an Advisory Board of qualified Indians and Europeans. It also recommended the institution of an Industrial Museum and a bureau of information connected with the proposed Department of Industry for supply of information on industrial and commercial matters. One of the functions of the new Department would be the carrying out of investigations and experiments, and the introduction of new and improved methods and processes. Mr. Wacha in speaking upon this resolution correctly pointed out that in Germany there were no less than 6,000 chemical laboratories on which alone the Government spent annually ten millions sterling, whilst in India the total amount spent on all kinds of education amounted to a million and a half! In Switzerland there were small commercial museums established almost in every village and there is no reason why in India there should not be at least in each district one industrial and commercial museum. Here is a wide and useful field for Swadeshi workers of the right type,

DRAMATIC SCENES AT THE CONGRESS.

The "Indian Spectator":—According to report there were certain dramatic scenes both in the National Congress at Madras, and in the Moslem Educational Conference at Amritsar. In the Congress Srijut Surendranath, having worked up his audience to the highest pitch of excitement, over the Morley-Minto reforms, and having seen that the delegates had clapped and clapped until their hands ached, and there was a danger of the sound growing fainter, at last asked the audience to stand for two minutes, one in honour of the Secretary of State, and the other in honour of the Viceroy. And the audience, being almost reduced to the consistency of clay in the hands of the potter, obeyed. The chairs could not be lifted, for it seems they had been screwed to the floor. to prevent a possible repetition of the Surat affair. The delegates were not accustomed either to dance or to sing Ta-ra-ra They stood in ecstatic contemplation of the deities of Simla and Whitehall, in the [true national fashion of the Yogi. Let us turn to Amritsar. There also the delegates rose to their feet: they rose in indignation. It seems that Dr. P. C. Chatterji had suggested in his last Convocation address of the Panjab University that the Panjabi language should be taught in the schools of the province. The excited delegates thought that this would eventually supplant Urdu, and they are said to have declared that they would "die in defence of their national heritage of culture." It was asserted, however that Panjabi was no language. If so, it must be created, in the literary sense, or perfected, before it can be taught, and the necessity for martyrdom cannot arise for years to come.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The "Parsi":—In succeeding to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar gains a postion which has been held only by two of his fellow-countrymen, and two of the most distingnished of this age. It is a pleasure to know that the distinction which was conferred on the office by the names of Telang and Ranade will be fully maintained by the new incumbent. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar is not only an eminent educationist and social reformer, but he is a man who, in an unobtrusive way, is always on the path of progress himself and whom nothing could keep off from it. He is no repeater of catchwords, but always has something wise and unhackneyed to say about any subject wherein he is interested. Social reformers in these days are sometimes known to be very perfect in theory and strangely diffident in practice, but Justice Chandavarkar is not of this sort. Rather, he preaches by the force of example—a method that makes comparatively little stir, but which has more certain effect.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The twenty-fourth sessions of the Indian National Congress has proved a singular success in spite of the cloud that hovered overhead for one full year since Mr. Tilak and his party seceded from the main body, shattering to pieces the bonds which held Congressmen together for over two decades in compact unity. The Congress of the last week brings into prominent relief some excellent traits of Indian character, and clear it of the obloquy which has been often attached to that bedy of harbouring disloyal propensities and Anti-British sentiments. It has brought vividly to light the great organizing capacity of Indian politicians during an exceptionally difficult situation and their power to swim to the surface whilst the political hurricane threatened to bring the national barque to grief, and possibly to a fatal termination. The struggle between the apostles of peace and moderation on the one hand and the Nationalists on the other has been short-lived, but terse and vigorous. It was practically a tug-of-war between constitutionalism and lawlessness in which the triumph has been on the side of righteousness. The Surat Congress was such an ugly affair that it was at one time dreaded that the movement had received a shock it would never survive. The robust common sense of the leading men of the Congress, has, however, rescued that body from being driven asunder, and if its integrity has been preserved and even consolidated, it is due to the moral courage which the Moderates have displayed in discarding the suspicious overtures of the Extremists for reconciliation. By disowning the party of violence, Congressmen have set a hall-mark upon their loyalty and ensured to their future sessions an immunity from some recent laws which invest the executive with the right to prohibit public meetings of a seditious character. The position of to-day's Congressmen in spite of repressive legislation is safer which by experience bitterly gained at Surat, they must have ere now realised was as much essential in their own corporate interest as in the interest of Government.

The "Parsi":—Besides the happier frame of mind induced by a restoration of unanimity in the Congress ranks, so far as general principles are concerned Dr. Ghose was fortunate in having another cause for honest satisfaction in the reform scheme just sanctioned by Lord Morley. His words on this subject were altogether admirable, and taken as the index of the best public opinion in India will, no doubt, give that feeling of satisfaction with his work to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy without which the most liberal-minded measures would inevitably receive a somewhat perfunctory initiation. While not exaggerating the concessions made or pretending that they fulfilled the desire of every heart, he spoke in no mincing terms of the responsibility which must always accompany privileges. This part of the presidential address alone clears the atmosphere. It takes the sting from the gibe that the Congress only talks of Government's duties while leaving its own severely alone or attended to half-heartedly by the Social Conference; it indicates the only way in which a peaceful development can be expected. This rallying to the standard on the granting of a real and straight-forward reform is the most salutary object-lessen that the Government could have received and the most complete answer possible to those who doubted the wisdom of making any concessions at all. At the same time while carefully avoiding the displeasing though humanly natural course of greeting a concession with a demand for another, the presidential address made it perfectly clear that the present reforms will justify themselves and the Indian public only so far as they are a step on the road of progess and not a mere place for indefinite slumber by the wayside.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The re-organised Congress has after all proved a success, and its sittings in the Capital of Southern India during the last week have been conducted amidst perfect peace and order. The Madras Congress has put the final seal on the schisms that wrecked the Congress of 1907 in this city, and henceforth no amount of mere academic discussions will help to bring the two parties together. They must, if anything, remain for ever apart; and well it were so. The wreck of the Surat Congress brought about under circumstances which it would be unprofitable to discuss again in this place was surely an evil in disguise, which ultimately has done the Congress an unmixed good. The gangrenous portion in the body orgainc of this great National institution required to be removed thoroughly to eliminate the risks of the poison spreading over the entire system and endangering the life of the whole. This has been done; the Convention which met at Allahabad since the break-up of the last Congress has devised and fixed a constitution under which the future work of the Congress is to be carrid on.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The Twenty-fourth Session of the Indian Congress was opened on Monday last and its proceedings were concluded on the Wednesday following. These proceedings are public property and the Indian public must have ere this formed its own sound opinion on the many important topics discussed and resolved upon by the Congress which was composed of the most enlightened representatives of the different provinces numbering seven hundred. Of course, the Intransigeants were not there. They could not be. By their own excesses they had committed political suicide. And it was well for the better and more harmonious progress of the country at large that such was the case. The Surat Congress is destined to be historical in the sense that it wrought a trmporary disruption which had the most salutary effect of the separation of the sounder limbs of the body politic from the diseased ones. The separation which was inevitable and fully anticipated became a reality. It has enabled the majority, the men of sober thought and practical sagacity, to breathe freely and to work with even better zeal and energy than before. The unwritten constitution of the Congress came, so to say, to be codified so as to leave nothing to chance interpretation or haphazard practice and usage. The Allahabad Convention will be ever memorable in the annals of the Congress for having accomplished a most difficult and arduous task. Thus for the first time the Congress met under the altered conditions forced by the exigencies of the time. It assembled under the articles of the Constitution and the rules of procedure framed under it. From all accounts it appears that the utmost harmony prevailed. In the subjects Committee the proceedings were conducted with the old stately dignity, the old traditions, and the genuine patriot spirit which dictated that good common sense accompanied by mutual tolerance of criticism, was essential to the discharge of the good work needed by the country at large. There were no impracticable suggestions, and no "mawkish sentimentality." Thus it is clear that the inherent vital strength of the Congress, accumulated with nearly a quarter of a century's growth, was plainly discernible.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON THE "MONGOLIA."

Punjabis and Seedy Boys Fight.

KNIVES FREELY USED.

A Sydney, telegram of December 16 says:—One of the most serious riots which has occurred in Sydney took place on board the P. and O. Company's R.M.S. "Monoglia" this morning. Trouble arose between the Punjabis and Seedy boys last evening, when there was a slight disturbance, resulting in a few minor injuries. The water police went on board and restored order, and it was thought that the quarrel was over. But this morning the fight broke out afresh, and assumed serious dimensions. There were about 86 Punjabis and only 12 Seedys from Zanzibar on the steamer.

What actually caused the resumption of hostilities is not clear, but the Punjabis started on the Seedy boys,and soon a desperate encounter was in progress. Knives, forks, hammers, hardwood sticks, shovels, in fact anything that came to hand, were snatched up and freely used. Although greatly outnumbered the Africans gave a good account of themselves They used their fists and sticks against the knives of the Punjabis, and several of the combatants on either side were rendered hors de combat. Blood was freely flowing from a a dozen of the fighters. A Seedy boy fell from a knife thrust in the body, and a couple of Indians were knocked almost senseless by blows on the head. Both sides yelled and swore, and their shouts, mingling with the cries of the wounded, created a veritable inferno. The forecastle was slippery with blood from the combatants.

Just when matters looked very serious the ship's officers rushed in and with difficulty parted the combatants. Five of the Seedy boys and 11 of the Punjabis were more or less seriously injured, and a score had minor cuts and bruises to shew.

The police arrested six of the chief combatants One was charged with having inflicted grievous bodily harm, one with assault, and four with disorderly conduct.

Twe men were taken to the hospital for treatment and the ship's doctor was kept busy for some time attending to the wounded.

The Punjabis resented their companions being taken to gaol. They demanded their release, and refusing to obey their officers left the ship in a body Shouting and gesticulating they made towards Circular Quay. A large crowd collected, and the Punjabis were soon the centre of a surging mob. Opposite the electric loop they came to a halt, and were harangued by the serang. A number shouted wildly, and brandished their oil rags. and then made in the direction of Pitt-street.

While the rioters were marching along Pitt-street Mr. Trelawney, the Superintendent of the Peninsula and Oriental Co., was informed of their approach. He stated that he would decline to see them, as the disturbance was purely a matter for the captain of the "Mongolia" to deal with.

Just as the Punjabis reached the corner of Bridge street Superintendent McVane and Sergeant Wallace, of the water police, together with the chief officer of the steamer, induced them to go up Macquarie-place, and on to the Water Police Court. The motley crowd, suspecting nothing marched right into the station and there, about 60 of them were charged with having left the ship without leave.

The total number of arrests effected was 70 and of these 65 will be charged with having left the ship without leave.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	...
Teheran ...	5	13	45	1	4
Suez	5	14	10	0	34

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costarica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tali and Kunnan (2-1-09.)

THE rural schoolmaster in the Province of Vjatka, who complained to the Governor of the outrageous behaviour to the school children of an armed "rural guard," has been transferred, says our St. Petersburg correspondent, to another district. It will be remembered that the man drew revolver and sabre on the children and frightened them into fits with his threats to scatter their brains about. There is no record of any punishment for this conduct.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1909.

HYGIENIC FOOD IN SCHOOLS.

MANY members of the National Food Reform Association and others met at Rutland House, the residence of Mrs. Anstruther, on December 4, to confer on the scientific feeding of Elementary School-children. The chair was taken by the Hon. Neville Lytton, and Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mr. G. C. Moberly and Mr. Eustace Miles addressed the meeting. There are, it seems, 500,000 children attending the Elementary Schools of London, and a large number of these young things, being somewhere about 125,000 badly nourished, are quite unfit for the task of assimilating the intellectual pabulum all children are now expected to imbibe. There are various Care Committees formed in different London districts mostly volunteer men, and women of some means and leisure who look after the health of the children of the school-going age. These Committees have been trying, with the funds placed at their disposal, to give a meal a day to the most underfed of the pupils. The great difficulty is to prepare wholesome food, in sufficient quantity, to "go round" the numbers to be fed without outrunning the constable, and it was to consider the most attractive form that meal should take, that so many people assembled in Mrs. Anstruther's drawing-room. The County Council grant runs to twopence a day per child. By handing over this amount to contractors, some sort of a meal is provided, but the invariable tendency, as could easily have been foreseen, is for the contracted food to become steadily worse and less appetising. Some of the Care Committees, notably that of which Mrs. Cobden Sanderson is a member, have taken in hand both the buying and the cooking of the food, but though there has been considerable improvement, it is admittedly still far from the ideal aimed at.

The children of the London very poor are, unfortunately, so accustomed to pickles and high flavored condiments, that even when fed on simple food of a nourishing kind for five days of the week, their chance of hygienic betterment is negatived by the return to the bad but "tasty" home diet on the two non-school days. "Where are you going," asked a lady of a child trotting along a Whitechapel alley on a Saturday afternoon. "Going to fetch our Sunday dinner," said the little girl jingling her pennies in her hand. "Where will you get it?" pursued the lady. "Where I allays gets it, at the Cats' meat-shop," answered the happy child. Such a horror as this is unfortunately too frequent an incident in the poorer quarters. No wonder there is general physical decadence observable to the meanest intelligence. Fame awaits the benevolent food reformer who invents or mixes nutritious ingredients that can be set before London school-children at twopence a meal per head, all expenses of preparation included. Mr. Eustace Miles spoke with zeal of the necessity for thinking out some method of preparing the small victims of the Education crusade for the reception of the instruction meted out to them. Poor little parrots, he cried, taught to repeat formulas, while their bodies and brains are starved and unable to work. Statesmen are busy enough proposing to improve the condition of oversea tribes. Mr. Chamberlain goes abroad and sees a war-dance finely staged by healthy Uganda men. He admires their noble unclothed muscular development. But following closely on his hearty admiration comes the advice to send them Manchester cottons to wear, and jewels from Birmingham as decorations, while the children of the British slums receive but scant attention.

Public sentiment is at last being aroused to the by no means easy task of translating that moral feeling into action. Mr. Eustace Miles must have somewhat surprised his audience by the statement that the children of the despised alien within the City limits were better and more sensibly fed than the children of British fathers and mothers of the same class. Mr. Moberly's announcement that the erection of a great Central Kitchen where all the meals of the different Elementary School centres could be cooked would solve one considerable difficulty of the Care Committees by reducing the cost and the work of the scattered centres. The men and women who give their time and their best endeavours to better the condition of the poor children of London are marvels of patience and ingenuity in good works. That they are not appalled at the burden they have taken on themselves says much for the heroism of their nature. Needless to observe, there are many scoffers. Mr. G. K. Chesterton wrote a clear article recently, representing the child of the future as a melancholy victim of the cares of benevolent fashionable ladies and scientific doctors, a monstrosity, like those beings inhabiting dark and dismal caverns, who, having no use for their various senses, lose them altogether. This abnormal creature of Mr. Chesterton's imaginings dies the moment the light of day is permitted to reach him. The gloomy allegory will not be lost sight of by those who say the nation is having too much legislation forced upon it, and that the citizen, pursued by laws and regulations from the cradle, right through a harried life, will only find rest when he lays him down with a sigh of relief in a quiet grave.

THE WORLD'S BOOT SHOP.

THE United States Statistical Bureau has been delving into facts and figures relating to the world's boot trade and gives some remarkable figures. On the publication depends a problem, which is the largest boot manufacturing country in the world? At first glance England must be given first place, for in all the years of which the figures have been obtained England exported more than America, the figures in 1907 being 6,326,527 pairs exported from America as compared with 9,442,296 exported from the United Kingdom. But if one refers to prices America heads the list, for in the same years the value of the exports were respectively, roughly, eleven millions, six hundred thousand dollars against nine millions, nine hundred thousand dollars. And, again, a curious fact crops up, to be seized on no doubt by all keen tariff reformers, namely that while America's boots are infinitely more expensive than English, England being the larger exporter is also one of the largest importers of American boots. The compiler of the report states that the average export from America to England is a million pairs a year valued at 2·40 dollars "export price" as he is pleased to point out, and the two words give one cause to wonder why, when good or at least fairly good American boots can be exported, after paying high prices for Trade Union Labour, for from six to twelve shillings, a pair made in Bombay with cheap labour should cost nearly double the amount. One of the most extraordinary items in the figures given is in relation to the West Indies, which in 1908 took 2,494,419 pairs of boots and shoes valued at a little over three hundred thousand dollars, which is nearly one pair of boots per head of population. The growth of the American and incidentally the English boot industry is thus given by the American publication :—"In 1873 the number of pairs of boots and shoes exported from the United States was but 351,000; in 1888, 564,000; in 1898, 1,307,000; and in 1908, 6,552,000. The value of these exportations amounts to a very considerable sum and gives employment to a considerable number of people.

The value of the boot and shoe exportations in 1878 was 468,000 dols.; in 1888, 655,000 dols.; in 1898, 1,817,000 dols.; and in 1908, 11,470,000 dols. The number of pairs of boots and shoes sent out of America in the period above outlined (from 1878 to 1908) aggregates, in round terms, 57½ millions; and their export value, 88 million dollars." This growth of exportations, from 350 thousand pairs in 1878 to 6½ million pairs in 1908, has brought the United States to the head of the list of boot and shoe exporting nations of the world, in one respect at least. The principal boot and shoe exporting countries of the world are Germany, Spain, France, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the exports from the United States far exceed in value those of any other country, though the number of pairs exported from the United Kingdom still exceeds those from the United States. In the calendar year 1893 the number of pairs of boots and shoes exported from the United States was but 588,000, valued at 726,210 dols., and those from the United Kingdom, 8,317,000, valued at 8,259,580 dols. In 1896 America's total exportation of boots and shoes for the first time exceeded one million pairs, being 1,141,000, against 8,940,000 from the United Kingdom. By 900, the former total was 3,062,000 and that of the United Kingdom, 7,563,000; in 1904, the total was 4,806,000 and that of the United Kingdom, 8,108,000, and that lead has been steadily kept despite the fact that for many years all the best boot-making machinery has been of American make and only leased to English manufactures at exhorbitant rates.

LORD MORLEY'S SCHEME.

ALTHOUGH the Secretary of State asked that the discussion of his scheme for administrative reforms in India be deferred for a time he had no desire to stifle criticism. Indeed, he invited it—from India especially—and recent speeches in political gatherings have freely dealt with the subject though representations as to details of the scheme have not yet been considered or formulated. Although in the main the opinion expressed is that Lord Morley has offered more than was anticipated and that if his scheme as propounded have the fullest effect given to it, even the most sanguine can expect nothing further for at least a quarter of a century, there are many persons who desire more at once—and there are others who believe it to be unnecessary and uncalled for. There are representative Indians who fear that the augmentation of the Legislative Councils will merely produce more talk and that the addition of an Indian to each of the Executive Councils will do no more than foster racial jealousy. There is much to be said both for or and against the scheme generally and more, perhaps, as to its details. With the view of ascertaining the trend of public feeling in the matter we willingly open our columns to correspondence on the subject and would draw attention to a contributed article in which "Spectator" discusses it from various points of view.

A MILITARY COACH.

A RUSSIAN engineer has invented a bivouac car for use on the march, and the German military authorities are contemplating its adoption. The car opens out like a telescope, to a length of about eighty feet. Closed it can be drawn by a pair of horses. When in position, two levers, furnished with anchors, drop to the ground and keep the rear wheels steady while the car is drawn out on its front wheels to the full length by the horses. It is then found to be a structure of two storeys, each of several compartments, with passages going the whole length of the car, and a staircase connecting one storey with the other. There are twelve compartments for soldiers, furnished with beds, tables, etc., that fold up automatically when not wanted. An officer's cabin, furnished with every requisite and lighted electrically, is part of the plan, so is a sergeant's office. An observatory tower 100 feet high can be erected at the rear end of the car if necessary and of course can be used for wireless telegraphy. The cost is not excessive, being from £250 to £300. Such cars in a campaign would be of considerable value as field hospitals; they would be more hygienic than tents and be less at the mercy of the weather. The practical Red Cross Society of Berlin are inspecting this car in the interests of their benevolent work.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON bagged two tigers near Barisal, where he has spent the Christmas holidays.

THE Calcutta University are publishing a synopsis of the lectures which the late Professor Pischel has left behind him.

COLONEL PEASE, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has been compelled by illness to abandon his tour in South India.

THE birth at Home is announced of a son to Viscount and Viscountess Errington, the latter being the daughter of Lord Minto.

AMONGST the visitors now in India is Mr. William Heinemann, the publisher; also two sisters of Sir Albert Spicer.

LADY LANSDOWNE is now at Lucknow, whence she proceeds to Calcutta, where she arrives on the 15th instant, sailing for Home at the end of the month.

DURING the past twelve months there have been only twenty-two cremations in Birmingham, as compared with thirty-two in the previous year. There is a deficiency of £127 on the year's working of the local crematorium.

MR. G. H. FABER, Liberal M.P. for Boston, and also a member of Lloyd's, has proposed a policy of insurance against the dissolution o Parliament within six months, at a premium of £5 per cent. The policy has been accepted.

MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, and ex-Senator for New Hampshire, has started a new religious school in the belief that the stars are inhabited by the souls of persons who have died in this world.

THE "Matin's" Vienna correspondent reports that a violent dispute arose at the palace of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand between the Archduke and a high official at Court, in which, adds Dalziel, they came to blows.

IN connection with the new Indian Inventions and Designs Bill it is reported that when it is passed by the Imperial Council, possibly during the next Simla session, the Patents Office will be detached from the Imperial Secretariat and formed into a separate Subordinate Department. The designation of the new Department will probably be the Office of the Comptroller of Patents, as it is in England.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Marathon Running.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

THE results of the A. A. U. indoor championships, recently held in Madison Square Gardens, New York, have given students of form in England something to ponder over. We are quite used to American athletes putting up tall performances at sprinting, hurdling, jumping and weight-throwing, but generally speaking, we have flattered ourselves we are superior, when it comes to stamina. The victory of Sheppard in the 1,500 metres race at the Olympic Games and the showing of our Marathon runners at the festival, however, indicates that we are no longer supreme at long distances. Now comes the results of the games mentioned above, and the times in the two and five miles are startling. The former was won by M. C. Driscoll in 9 mins. 28 3-5 secs. and the longer distance by T. J. Collins in 25 mins. 19 2-5secs. In both cases other men were close up, while Eissley (who did 14 mins. 41 secs. for three miles in the Olympic team race) was unplaced in each race. The track at Madison Square Gardens is ten laps to the mile, but whether the races were run on the dirt or boards, the writer is unable to say. In any case the performances mentioned are exceptional and the way American athletes are improving at long distances, shows what cultivation will do and we must "buck up."

Touching on American athletic matters, the death of J. B. Taylor, the coloured runner, was heard with much regret on this side. The Pennsylvania University man gained many admirers here not only for his fine style and running, but because he was a true sportsman. His action in the notorious final of the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games was significant. He deliberately disassociated himself from the tactics of Carpenter and Robbins by hanging back, and he was 25 yards behind the others before half the journey was over. That this was deliberate, he demonstrated next day, when he ran his relay (437 yards) in the Relay Race in a shade better than 49secs. As many people remarked, Taylor was the true "white man" among the representatives of the U. S. A. in the final of the 400 matres.

MARATHON RUNNING.

The Marathon Race at Hastings on Wednesday proved a big success and it is pleasing to note how our distance men are being catered for. The race under notice was the result of the efforts of Mr. Arthur and Hawer Du Cros, who, a few years ago, were prominent racing cyclists, and they gave the first prize a beautiful silver cup value £25. Form was upheld, for the premier honours went to W. T. Clarke of Sefton, who was twelfth in the Olympic Marathon, but first of the Englishmen to finish. He cut out the pace from the start and was 4mins. 48secs. in front of the second man at the half way. He came back to his field towards the finish, however, but managed to keep in front to the end. His time was 2 hours 37mins. 16 4-5secs., which, considering the trying nature of the course, is good going for 25 miles. F. Lord, Welsey Park, got home in 2 hours 38 mins. 13 1-5secs. and then came H. F., Barrett of London, 2 hours 38 mins. 39 2-5 secs. Our runners are now commencing to use better judgment and in time they will learn that a steady pace pays best. Clarke ran his opening mile in 4mins. 54secs., while his 21st mile occupied 7mins. 45secs. and his 23rd 8min. 32secs. The even pace of Dorando in his match with Hayes offers a striking contrast in judgment. Apropos of a steady pace, the writer had much difficulty in inducing Barrett, whom he coached in the Olympic Marathon, to recognise this point. Unfortunately a "crocked" knee prevented the Poly runner doing himself justice in the July race. He appears to have learnt his lesson, however, and he was not in the first seven at the half way mark in the Hastings race, while at 18 miles he was fifth and 5mins. 36secs. behind Clark, yet he finished up third and only 1min. 23secs. behind the winner. Had the course been the full Marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards, Barrett must have gone near winning and as it was he back-marked such runners as Price and Beale in the last few miles.

LONGBOAT vs. DORANDO PIETRI.

That Tom Longboat, the Canadian-Indian runner beat Dorando Peetri in their match on Wednesday, did not greatly surprise the writer. As pointed out before in these notes, Longboat has beaten all the best stayers in Canada and the United States, while he also made a good showing in the Olympic Marathon until overcome by the heat. He seems to have run Dorando off his feet on Wednesday and really had him beaten at 15 miles, when the time, 1 hour 30mins. 2-2-5 secs., was 1 min. 42 secs. faster than in the Dorando vs. Hayes match. Once the Italian was tired Longboat eased up and his full time 2 hours 45mins. 5-2-5secs. was 43secs. slower than Dorando occupied on November 25th. He was quite full of running at the end however, his last 1 mile and 385 yards being run in 7 mins. 11-4 5secs. as against Dorando's 7 mins. 23 1-5secs. three weeks ago. Many will argue that Dorando was not beaten on his merits, as the time was slower on Wednesday. It was a differently run race, however, and so long as Dorando made a fight of it the pace was faster than on Nov. 25th Had the Italian remained strong to the finish, Longboat might have been able to keep it up to the end and knocked a couple of mins. off his full time. It must be remembered however, that Dorando was running too soon after his other race to do himself justice, while the American climate usually makes itself felt on a visitor after a few weeks, at least so the writer discovered.

LONGBOAT vs. SHRUBB.

Everything now looks in order for a series of races between Shrubb and Longboat, and sportsmen here are anxiously awaiting developments. Most Englishmen think Shrubb can beat any one in the world at ten or twelve miles. That he is hot stuff at 15 miles is also certain, for he was only shaken off in the last 300 yards, when F. Appleby created his world's record of 1 hour 20mins. 4 3-5 secs. in July of 1902. Since then Shrubb has had more experience of long-distance running and he ought to be capable of fine performances at 15 and even 20 miles. That he is relatively better at ten, than twenty and better at five than ten, is certain. Shrubb's great failing as a runner is his inability to do his best when tackled, and his shockingly bad judgment. The farther he leads, the better he runs, as many races have shown, and it is possible he might have been beaten more often, had he run at a uniform pace, as then his rivals would have been on his shoulder to worry him.

BOXING.

Will Ian Hague of Yorkshire win the heavyweight championship of England, is a question which many people have asked since last Monday. The manner the new crack "polished off" Ben Taylor at the National Sporting Club, was an eye opener. He really had the Woolwich man beaten to the world in the first minute and only Taylor's pluck enabled him to last through the opening round. He was knocked down quite early, with a very heavy blow on the jaw and took eight second of the count. Following this, he was twice knocked through the ropes and it was clear there was only one in it. Taylor did not last long in the second round and three heavy blows followed with the right on to the "point" ended matters and Hague had gone one step nearer the top. It must be admitted that Taylor is not a top notcher, but Hague impressed the critics with his style and he is evidently quicker than when he beat C. Wilson. The Yorkshireman has the physique and punch to make a world's champion and under proper guidance, he may "get there." What he requires, is twelve months' sparring with fast and clever middleweights like J. W. H. T. Douglas, Tom Thomas, and Twin Sullivan, after which he might take on anyone. He is almost sure to meet Gunner Moir before long and perhaps a defeat would be more beneficial for his future than a victory.

WRESTLING.

Now that Kelly, the Hull fireman and winner of the Olympic Games Heavy-Weight wrestling, has agreed to meet Lemm of Switzerland, we can look forward to a treat. The way the men have arranged matters, is in pleasing contrast to the methods of other stars and it is to be hoped the public will recognise this. Kelly is a fine big man and has been well tutored, but he will be meeting a tried and experienced wrestler, in Lemm; who has a fine reputation here. The public certainly show a liking for wrestling and should the British prove successful, one can easily imagine another big furore for the catch-as-catch-can method.

THE TURF.

At the recent annual dinner (the 142nd) of the Gimcrack Club at York, Mr. Raphael, the guest of the evening, spoke of the Pari-Mutue system of betting and pointed out the scource of revenue it would be and how this might be applied to ensuring us having a proper supply of remounts. In regard to our non-recognition of betting, he used the words, "Are we such saints, and are all European nations and our own Colonies such sinners? Perhaps we may be the greater hypocrites." Mr. Raphael's words are cheering and readers of these notes will recall that that they are almost identical with the writer's remarks last week. Other suggestions at the function were that look-out towers, for the use of Stewards, would enable, these officials to follow the racing better and that trainers should be fined if they send horses to the post before they have been properly schooled at the "gate," That look-out towers are even more necessary on some of the extraordinary English courses, than the usual courses of South America, the U. S. A. and the Colonies—where the horses are in sight of the spectators all the time,—is self-evident. As to the other matter, much of the outcry against the starting gate would be unheard, if prejudiced trainers and owners would make up their minds that it has come to stay, and see that their horses are properly schooled at the barrier.

MR. WINANS AND RACING.

More than a wild flutter has been caused in Turf circles by the news that Mr. Madden's crack American colt, Sir Martin, has been sold to Mr. Louis Winans. This gentleman has made a great name in the realm of trotting, rifle and revolver shooting and his purchase of Sir Martin indicates that he has designs on some of the plums, which the Turf offers. Sir Martin, of course, is considered to have a rare chance in the Derby of 1909 and in which Bayards is considered to represent the pick of the Home entrants.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

It must be admitted that Wales proved a lucky winner over the Australians at Cardiff on Saturday. The visitors had much the better of the second portion of the game, the forwards invariably carrying the scrums. Their attack, however, was not varied enough and the Welshmen generally knew where to expect danger, On the other hand, Owen, the Welsh half, who worked the scrum and engineered the attack, proved himself a great tactician once again and often tricked his rivals by running round the blind side of the scrum, drawing the defence and then passing back to Jones. Each side gained two tries and the victory went to Wales through a penalty goal, Owen played a part in this, as he ran round the blind side of the scrum and McKivatt tackled him, believing him to have the ball. It was one of Owen's tricks however and the ball was travelling in the other direction while the Australians were intent on Owen. The Welsh forwards discarded their usual tactics and tried foot work—which is the best of all ways to beat Colonial teams, be they New Zealanders, South Africans or Australians—and though they do not compare with Scotch and English dribblers, they scored one of the two tries by the methods. It may be added that about 30,000 spectators were present and the gate amounted to £1,903. Wales can now claim to have beaten two of the three visiting Colonial teams, only Paul Roose and his splendid fellows having prevailed in the Principality.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The 36th annual rugger match produced one of the most interesting games seen at Queen's Club for a long time. It was a battle of styles,—good Cambridge forwards against brilliant Oxford backs. Most critics agree that Cambridge ought to have won, for the Light-Blue forwards carried all before them during the second half. There was also something doubtful about the Oxford score. Williamson (of South Africa) put the ball into the scrum on the side away from the referee, but many declare the ball was not properly thrown in and that Williamson took it out of the scrum the instant he put it in. Anyway while the forwards were pushing for all they were worth, the ball had passed from Williamson to Cunningham and then went through the hands of all the three-quarters. Martin scoring. The Cantabs scored soon after as following a line out, the ball passed through the hands of two Cambridge forwards to Pyman and he beat Vassall (who was suffering from lameness) in a race for the line. Chapman of New Zealand was the only Colonial playing for Cambridge, but the Oxford team included Gilray, New Zealand, and Williamson, Cronje and Hands of South Africa.

ASSOCIATION.

Everton won a fine victory on entertaining Sheffield Wednesday and improved their prospects for first League honours, being run four clear points in front of Newcastle United. The unexpected reverse for Aston Villa on entertaining Middlesbrough, came as a surprise, and another startling result was the 2 goals to victory of Bristol City at Sunderland, the latter having gained a record win (9—1) at Newcastle the previous week. Notts County is a team doing well just now as instanced by a win (2-0) at Blackburn. Altogether it was a bad day for home teams, Chelsea and Notts Forest also going under when receiving Newcastle and Preston respectively.

The best performance in the Second Division was the win of Tottenham Hotspur (4—2) over Brunley and now the "Spurs" are bracketed equal with Stockport for second place. West Bromwich Albion showing the way. Glasgow Rangers scored many goals on visiting Hamilton for a Scottish League match, winning by 7 goals to nil, and it looks as though the winners and Celtic will once again fight out the cruical stage of the championship. Celtic won (2—0) against Hibernians while Dundee drew (2—2) on receiving Aberdeen.

IN GENERAL.

Home sportsmen are hopeful that R. Arnst, the new sculling star of new Zealand, will be matched against E. Barry of England.

A purse of £1,000 has been offered for a contest between F Welsh of Wales (now in America)) and the victor in the Britt vs. Summers' contest.

At Edinburgh, early in the week, Haynes swam 150 yards in 1min 40 1-5secs. just 1 4-5secs better than the previous Scottish record.

Northerners were keenly interested in the Lacrosse match between Stockton and Old Hulmeians on Saturday, the former winning by 10 goal to 7.

A 72 holes golf match, on home and home courses beween C. Mayo and W. Reid was concluded yesterday, Mayo winning by 5 up and 4 to play.

A big company of sportsmen saw the Jam of Nawanagar, Ranji, off from Victoria Station yesterday, the famous cricketer being loudly cheered as the train steamed away.

J. Driscoll appears to have had a very easy thing of it in his contest against Hayes of Chicago on Thursday and the Britisher is surprising the Americans.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

RELIEF FUNDS INCREASING.

King Edward Thanks the Fleet.

BOGUS SURVIVORS AND THIEVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The Bishop of Gibraltar, who is at Messina, reports that half the English colony perished in the earthquake.

King Edward has telegraphed his appreciation of the energy and gallantry of the men of the British Fleet.

The Lord Mayor's Fund has reached £40,000. The Australian Government has given £1,000 and Mr. Andrew Carnegie £2,000.

The United States Congress has voted the appropriation of half a million dollars, suggested by President Roosevelt.

The British Government is considering a contribution to the Relief Funds; but the recess of Parliament delays the decision.

Rome is flooded with bogus survivors and collectors of Relief Funds.

The Porte is despatching a transport to Messina to serve as a hospital.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The American Red Cross Society has telegraphed to Rome 390,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake.

Congress has voted an extra 300,000 dollars to cover the cost of the supplies already sent in two storeships.

LATER.

The Pope yesterday visited the earthquake refugees in the Vatican Hospital, which stands on Italian ground. His Holiness thus passed the area in which he enjoys extra territoriality.

Many of the refugees jumped out of their beds and kissed the hands of the Pope, who consoled each of them.

The dead include the Rev. Huleatt, British Chaplain at Messina, and his wife and four children.

A somewhat severe earthquake shock was experienced at Messina on Sunday morning and was followed by four lesser shocks.

The Flagship "Exmouth" was caught by a sudden current. Her anchor chains snapped and the vessel was carried swiftly for two miles before she was got under control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The Viceroy presided at a large and influential meeting at Government House here to-day to raise funds to assist the sufferers from the recent catastrophe in Sicily and South Italy. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 21,000 were announced, and a strong committee, with the Chief Justice of Bengal as President, was appointed to raise more.

The Acting Consul, Mr. J. C. Bendien, has written to us to state that "a public subscription has been opened at the Italian Consulate in favour of the thousands of victims of the earthquake in Reggio Calabria and Messina (Italy). Every Italian or friend of Italy may send his contribution to this Consulate at "Taj Building," Wallace Street, Hornby Road. The names of the subscribers and the amount subscribed will be published, and the total amount collected be sent to Italy in order to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate victims of the catastrophe."

DISASTER IN SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Sixteen Drowned in a Collision.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

A collier collided with and sunk a pinnace, belonging to H. M. S. "Encounter," in Sydney Harbour. Sixteen were drowned.

OPERATION ON PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Dangerous Trouble Successfully Passed.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

President Castro has been operated on simultaneously for trouble of the bladder and intestines.

The operation was of a dangerous character, but was successful.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Radical and Socialist Gains.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

A feature of the French Senatorial elections has been the replacement of many moderate Senators by Radicals and of Radical members by Radical Socialists.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The death is announced of Father John of Kronstadt.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William Steele.

[Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Steele, D.S.O., who was born in 1858, entered the Army in 1876. He first saw active service in Egypt in 1882, for which he received the medal with clasp and the Khedive's Star. Two years later saw him engaged in the Nile Expedition, gaining the clasp. Colonel Steele served on the West Coast of Africa in 1893-94, and later on at Gambia, for both of which, in addition to being mentioned in despatches, he was decorated, receiving the D.S.O., and promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.]

CHINA.

Yuan Shi Kai's Dismissal.

AN AFFRONT TO THE POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 4

At a meeting of the British, German Japanese, and American Ministers at Peking, the British and American representatives submitted the outline of the proposed representations to the Wai-wu-pu with reference to the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai.

The British, German, and American Ministers regarded his dismissal as an affront to the Powers, but the other Ministers are of opinion that interference is not justified at present.

Japan concurs in the opinion that representations will be difficult.

Altogether there is a marked lack of unanimity.

TORPEDO BOAT ASHORE.

Accident in Manœuvres.

NAVAL COMMANDER DISMISSED.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The Court-martial on Commander Pack, of Torpedo Boat No. 59, which was stranded and sunk while manœuvring off the coast of the Isle of Wight last month, has reprimanded the Commander and he has been dismissed his ship.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Ominous Action.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The "Wiener Zeitung" states that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade has been instructed to demand an apology, for the speech made by the Servian Foreign Minister in the Skupstina on the 3rd instant, with reference to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Failing an apology there will be a rupture of relations between the two countries.

LATER.

The speech of M. Milandvitch in the Servian Skupstina has aggravated the situation.

It is bitterly resented in Vienna, The official press declares that Austria's patience is exhausted and is particularly annoyed at M. Milandvitch saying that Austria was enslaving Bosnia and Herzegovina

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

Arrival at Capetown.

HEALTH IMPROVED.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Lord Curzon has arrived at Capetown and has greatly benefited by his voyage.

His Lordship is the guest of Dr. Jameson at Grooteschnur.

THE ISPAHAN TROUBLE.

Arsenal Captured.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Reuter wires from Teheran that intermittent fighting continues at Ispahan.

The Bakhtiari tribesmen have been reinforced and have captured the arsenal. Their Chief has proclaimed himself Governor.

A number of troops have taken refuge in the British Consulate.

THE MYSORE MINE.

Record Established.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 5.

The Mysore Mines for December return 21,017 ounces of gold. This creates a record in the history of the mine, the previous best being 19,987 ounces, returned for December 1907.

SUSPECTED ANARCHISTS.

Two Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Lalit Kumar Ganguli and Kumar Manda were arrested yesterday at Uttarpara, near Calcutta, in sanyasi dress suspected of being anarchists.

THE BIGHAITI DACOIT.

Trial by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Sanction has been given to the transfer of the Bighaiti Dacoity Case to the Special Tribunal of the Calcutta High Court under the new Anarchist Act, and it is understood that other cases are being sent up from Eastern Bengal and Assam for trial under the summary procedure provided.

ABOLISHING SAMITIS.

Danger to Public Peace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

A Gazette Extraordinary to-night published declared the following associations as constituting a danger to public peace and unlawful under Section 16, Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908:—Anushelan Samiti of Dacca; Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Barisal; Brati Samiti of Faridpur; and Surhed Samiti and Sudhana Samaj of Mymensingh.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Explosives and Industry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 21.

THE South Australian Legislative Council has displayed some remarkable changes of front in connection with the Licensing Bill. When the local option clauses were under consideration last week an amendment was passed stipulating that on the electors deciding on a reduction the Special Bench should reduce the number of hotels by "not exceeding" one-third of the current licenses—not necessarily a full third, as was provided for in the Bill when it reached the Council from the House of Assembly. On Tuesday the Chief Secretrary moved to eliminate the words "the Special Bench as hereinafter provided by a reduction not exceeding," in order to restore the clause to its original form. This was readily agreed to, but Mr. Moulden immediately afterwards pointed out that the Opposition had inadvertently reversed their decision of last week, and the whole clause was then taken out of the Bill by eight votes to seven. There remained a blank then, so that the measure contained no local option section, which meant that the public were robbed of a priviliege they had enjoyed for many years. Some minutes later, in answer to a question, the President stated that any member could move for the insertion of a clause to fill the vacancy, and revive the existing law. Eventually the Chief Secretary moved for the adoption of a clause identical with the one in the Bill when it left the House of Assembly. Mr. Moulden lost no time in submitting an amendment for the inclusion of the words previously objected to, but, to the surprise of nearly everyone, the Opposition had fizzled out. Only two voices were raised in its favor this time, on so that it was negatived without a division, and the clause was embodied in the Bill without further trouble. After all the discussion on the subject and amendments and recommittals, it is now a case of "as you were." The clause provides for local option according to the prevailing principle on which reductions are effected.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke recently furnished the Defence Department with a report relating to the value of submarines for defence. This report was made available by Mr. Hutchinson, the Acting-Minister for Defence, on the 17th instant

Summing up the capabilities of these boats, Sir George Sydenham says:—"It is, therefore, difficult to understand how the submarine would play any effective part in protecting commeree in Australian waters. Experience up to the present time has been confined to boats handled by officers and men selected from large highly-trained navies, and kept for a long period at this special work and highly paid. Even so, there have been many serious accidents. Australia is not yet in a position to supply such crews. Moreover, the submarine would not be a substitute for the destroyand the introduction of this narrowlyer; technical element would not confer the general advantages which are claimed for the policy of an Australian naval force. I therefore greatly doubt whether the maintenance of a highly-trained body of permanent specialists, if it were possible, would commend itself to the Australian Parliament. On these grounds I strongly advise that no money should be expended on submarines in the present circumstances."

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES.

The Customs Department has concluded its inquiries about the importation of explosives made by the De Beers Company in South Africa. It was explained to the Department by the representatives of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company that the formation of the Cape Explosives Company was due to the high prices charged by Nobel's for explosives used in South Africa. At the present time the Cape Company supplies half the quantity consumed by the South African mines, the total used being 600,000,000 per annum. The Cape Company invested £1,308,000 in its works, which are situated at Somerset West, in Cape Colony. Up to July 31, 1908, Nobel's charged the Broken Hill Company for explosives delivered at the mine from the United Kingdom £2 7s. 6d. per case for blasting gelatine, and £1 14s. for gelignite. It then raised the prices to the end of July, 1909, to £3 7s, 6d. and £2 10s. respectively, and an indication was given that a further rise of 10s. might be expected after August, 1909. Since the Cape Explosives Company came into the market the Nobel's combination became more anxious to do business, and the Secretary of the Broken Hill Company believes that a contract for five years could be made at £2 12s. and £1 18s. 6d. The prices to be charged by the Cape Explosives Company until September 1, 1909, £2 2s. 5d. and £1 12s., but all charges have to be added, these being, for instance, 9s. for freight and 5s. 6s. carriage to Broken Hill, making a total of £2 16s, 11d. for blasting gelatine. For gelignite the prime cost is £1 12s., plus 8s. 5d. and 5s. 6d., or a total of £2 5s. 11d. At the present rates, therefore, whilst Nobel's explosives cost at Broken Hill £3 7s. 6d. and £2 10s., the new explosives from the Cape Company will cost only £2 16s. 11d. and £2 5s. 11d. The above prices will be paid by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company until February 28, 1909, by which time it is expected that the Cape Company's explosives will arrive. The Customs Department is of opinion that the agreement made with the Cape Company appears to be a fair contract, and that the price to be paid by the Australian buyers is exactly the same as the price paid by the purchasers for home consumption in South Africa. It was stated to the Department that the Explosives Company's transactions do not come into competition with any Australian industry. It was admitted that black labour was used to a certain extent, but not in connection with the actual manufacture of explosives. It is further stated that Nobel's, whose works are at Modderfontein, use black labour to a greater extent than the Cape Company. No explosives are shipped direct to Australia from South Africa by Nobel's. During the half-year ended October 31, 1907, Nobel's made and sold for use in Africa, 134,667 cases, and the Cape Explosives Company, 169,878 cases. The Minister for Customs states that he is of opinion that in the competition between Nobel's combination and the Cape Explosives Company, the mining industry of Australia will materially benefit by the reduction in the price of explesives, and that as no Australian industry is affected there can be no infringement of the Australian Industry Preservation Act.

CONDEMNED DAIRY COWS.

On Friday questions were asked regarding dairy cows condemned by the Central Board of Health. The Minister for Agriculture, in reply to Mr. Jacoby, said that Mr. Devine purchased nine head of cows from the Department of Agriculture during the period from August, 1907, to January, 1908. The Stock Department had no records that these were tested by the Central Board of Health in June, but it was stated that they were so tested, and that six were isolated on account of having reacted to the tuberculin test. Five of these animals had been again retested in July, and two only reached to the test. The sixth cow, owing to its having a temperature above normal, had not been retested. This animal had since died, and the post-mortem, which was made by Veterinary-Surgeon Syrett, an Officer of the Agricultural Department, went to show that death was due to an accumulation of foreign matter in the digestive tract, and he also pointed out that no trace of tuberculosis could be discovered. In connection with the infected cows which had been in the herd for several months, it was possible that if they were affected with the disease it might have been contracted since they had been in contact with the general herd, as it was known that one at least of Mr. Devine's cattle had been destroyed for tuberculosis since he purchased cows from the Department of Agriculture. The Premier, in reply to Mr. Hopkins, said that the Government had already offered to slaughter a number of cows condemned by the Central Board as being unfit for dairying purposses, if requested to do so by the owners, in the presence of any persons appointed by the dairymen and of the Government Veterinary Surgeon. It was considered therefere, that it would be unnecessary to appoint a Commission of practical mon to supervise the slaughter of a number of the cows. It was intended to test the cows at the Brunswick State Farm.

EXPEDITION OF ANNEXATION IN BANKRUPTCY COURT.

John Williams George Simons, who was examined in bankruptcy at Sydney, Dec. 15, gave some particulars of the cruise of the ketch "Wheatsheaf." The bankrupt said that he was one of a syndicate, the head of which was Captain Weaver, who put nothing into it. There were 10 shares of £100 each. The syndicate was formed to charter a vessel to go to the Solomon Islands and prove Captain Weaver's claim to the island of Malaita. They were to have the trading and fishing rights and share in any minerals. Mr. Lloyd (Official Assignee):—This island which you were going for, and which was supposed to be full of minerals, did you ever get there?—When we got there the representations made to us we found were absolutely false. The only excuse Captain Weaver had to offer was that there had been an earthquake, which had altered the whole face of the country, and that the place where he had been living was sunk. Another excuse was that the chief had been dead for two years. From what we could gather, this chief had been dead for from five to ten years. From the natives we gathered that it was from five to ten years since he was blown up by dynamite. While you were there Weaver resigned?—Yes. He left the vessel in Sio harbour and came back to Sydney. When you got down there what did you find?—That he had not the ghost of a claim to the island. So the representations made to you were not correct?—They were really false.

A.

RECENT BAKRI-ID RIOTS.

Mill Manager's Gallant Action.

TENSION IN CALCUTTA.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

No further disturbance took place last night, but Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate, had a trying time until nightfall in preventing a further collision between the Hindus at Titagarh and a large body of Mahomedan millhands, who had made their way up from the Gouripore and other mills.

Mr. H. Hobbs writes to the papers to call attention to the gallant action of the Mil Manager at Titagarh, in intervening unarmed between the contending parties of Hindus and Mahomedans.

The tension which has been general amongst the Mahomedan mill-hands since yesterday, culminated to-day in a riot at Belliaghata, near Sealdah, stones being thrown at the mill and at the police, who had been in force there since yesterday to maintain order.

A disturbance is also reported at the Clive Jute Mills, Garden Reach.

There being much excitement amongst the Mahomedan mill-hands here to-day over the recent Titagarh riot and in the course of the day such large numbers of men made their way towards that locality that special precautions had to be taken. The 72nd Punjabis from Barrackpore were drawn upon to assist the police. The squadron of native cavalry from Alipore was sent up in the afternoon in support, and the Gordon Highlanders route marched in the streets of Calcutta.

The Inspector-General of Police and other officials have proceeded to Titagarh.

The police to-day made several baton charges at Belliagata. However, nothing very serious occurred, the windows of the local mill only being broken by brick-bats.

At the Clive Mills, Garden Reach, also order has been restored. A number of Mahomedans there, it seems, struck work and started for Titagarh, but were intercepted and apparently persuaded to return.

A number of arrests have been made, but the gathering of mill-hands bent on another turn up with the Hindus at Tihagarh is still considerable.

BABU DAVENDRA NATH GOSSAIN, father of the late Approver in the Alipore Bomb case, died at Serampore last night of heart failure.

COUNT ZEPPELIN has been elected a member of the Motor Club, and in view of the fact that this club contemplates a "Flying Club," there is every probability of the Count paying a visit to England at an early date.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

V.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"La noblesse est trop abusive:
"Ne parlons point de nos aieux.
Point de titre, meme au convive
"Qui rit le plus ou boit le mieux."

(Nobility is very abusive: let us not speak of our ancestors. No title even for the guest who laughs most or drinks best.)

Monarchy has had an existence from all time compared to which democracy is but of yesterday. And what is it we note all along in its short career in America? That, it has all the infirmities characteristic of the other of which it is but the reverse. In both, all sorts of egoisms speculate on their frailties and thrust themselves on them as servants, agents or delegates. With these reserves, no one would grudge to democracies some of the qualities attributed to them by Bentham. But an immense disadvantage counterbalances those. Of all the forms of government democracy is by far the most complicated and the most costly. So few of its rulers are conscious of of its difficulties, and the masses are so impelled to aggravate them by their avidity in claiming a greater share in the direction of affairs than they are able to exercise, that the above may be taken as practically demonstrated. In these difficulties and enormous expenses we read its doom. The greatest and the most lasting of these difficulties is inherent in human nature. The Acts of every Government are determined by a will. Now in what sense

CAN A MULTITUDE EXERCISE ITS WILL?

A multitude carries out its will, no more nor no less than does an individual. So Demos wills just as any other monarch would. What popular expressions have we not to attest to it? From every public platform and Press we hear such words as "the will of the people," "public opinion," the good pleasure of the nation," "Vox pepuli, vox Dei." But what does that signify? That a majority of people and a majority of questions can arrive at a like conclusion on the basis of an identical determination. This may be true only of the simplest of questions. The least difficulty diminishes sensibly all chance of entente, and if considerable difficulties start up there is no getting an identity of determination unless backed up by more or less rigorous demenstrations. In complicated questions of politics, which the ablest of minds have all the trouble in the world to comprehand and to frame out exactly, and which they mostly leave to chance, what common determination can one expect the masses to arrive at? It would be nothing but simply a mystification. They have precious little sense to express an opinion on any form of Government. The enthusiasm of the partisans of democracy rests then on an erroneous conception. They admit in theory that Demos is susceptible of will, when really it is but capable of adopting the opinion of a single one or of a few to guide its own will by. A king on the contrary can have an opinion of his own and mostly better than that of his counsellors. So the question reduces itself to the parallel dating of old of the dragon with many heads and the one with many tails.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT AND POPULAR JUSTICE

were primitively one and the same thing. The ancient democracies devoted much of their time to the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction, than to the administration of public affairs. Royal justice is equally of ancient date, but was long in developing. The English jury is a remnant of the popular justice of old. Such as it is to-day, it is popular justice after centuries of education. To know it as it was in its infancy we have to turn to a picture of it depicted by a Greek poet, and which is certainly after nature. The question always was "guilty" or "not guilty." Each of the elders of the community gave his opinion in his turn. The crowd which surrounded them applauded the opinion which pleased it most, and the applauses determined the decision. The change which has come on it to-day is one of form. A modern democracy in the main ought not to proceed differently. Its sovereignty consists in delegating jurors for supplementing it in political matters as in judicial. But as the power of these jurors is not delimited with the same rigour as those of a Court of law, we remark it in the growing confusion of parliamentary debates. In fact the most interesting and happy experiences of popular Government are those wherein its difficulties are frankly avowed. The representative Government of England ranges within these.

CAUCUS

The parliamentary system in its origin consisted of an electoral body, never very considerable on the other side of the Channel. It chose a certain number of persons to represent it in parliament confiding to them a not imperative mandate, but determined with one accord in its great lines on the general direction of affairs. The effect of this system was to lessen the difficulties of a popular Government, in the exact proportion of the diminution of the number of persons charged with deciding a general question. But the decadence of this celebrated system set in with the diffusion of the vulgar belief which would persuade itself that great masses of people are apt to decide all kinds of questions. The means by which a representative is reduced to but the speaking trumpet of the opinions of the locality which has sent him to the House pass generally as having been imported from the United States under the name of "Caucus." You cannot leave a multitude free to govern a country, and there are those who believe that in England it will lead to a Constitutional revolution, by which the House of Commons would give up a great part of its legislative powers to the Cabinet of Ministers.

PLEBISCITE.

Another experience founded like the representative system on the recognition of fundamental difficulties has been tried in our days under the form of plebiscite. A question or a series of questions, as simplified as possible are submitted to the whole population of a country enjoying civil rights to be resolved by a "Yes" or "No." Those zealous of democracy do not mind forgetting, or keeping out systematically from their thought the enormous majority by the help of which a nation having the pretention at the time of governing itself democratically gives to a military despot the very replies he wants. Those were very complex questions to be resolved by a 'Yes,' or a 'No,' when Prince Louis Bonaparte wanted to be President for life with large legislative powers, when he wished to be hereditory Emperor, and when he wished to be disburdened of a part of his powers. The principle of plebiscite has been inscribed under the name of "ad referendum" in the Federal and Cantonal Constitutions of Switzerland. It cannot be said the test has missed. But contrary to the hopes of its authors, the people have set their veto on laws which were most after their heart. This result is explainable. It is possible by AGITATION AND INSINUATION

to provoke in the minds of citizens of average opinion, a vague desire for change. But when the agitation has subsided, and the consequences of the law they are going to vote for present trouble to their ways and interests, they soon vote against it. The illusion which could make believe that democracy meant progress at a time when it had something to crush under its feet is yet deeply rooted in the convictions of certain schools. The English in India find themselves in contact with numerous populations of high natural intelligence to whom all idea of innovation was more or less insupportable till now; and the fact alone of the existence of these populations shows that the principal difference between the Occident and the Orient is that the former possesses a very considerable minority of people, who rightly or wrongly are worked upon by the passion for change. All that has rendered England celebrated and powerful is the work of a microscopical minority. It has been remarked, and with much reason, that were the English electoral body less restricted for four centuries, there would neither have been religious reform, nor change of dynasty, nor tolerance for the dissidents, nor even change of calendar.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

Some Independent Observations.

I MUST guard myself against being supposed to hold definitely all the views which I wish to state. The problems involved are so intricate, that it is most unwise to dogmatise, and an outside observer may be allowed to see sides of questions, without necessarily adopting them. But I think it must be useful to look very closely into much that passes current, as virtually axiomatic, in the preliminary discussion leading to practical applications. While probably the point of view I want to emphasize and illustrate is quite familiar, possibly hackneyed, in well-informed circles, it is the fashion to ignore it, when solutions of Indian problems are demanded. I make no apology for the triteness of many lines of reasoning, which will be suggested, any more than I pledge myself to believe in their soundness. But followed to their logical conclusions some at least of them go very deep, to the roots of the entire matter, and so affect, what is always most important to have clearly and rightly posited, first principles. Views and opinions which find little favour, and less coherent and courageous expression, in responsible Council chambers, may at least be given credit for being held by hundreds of voiceless workers, any one of whom probably knows more of the first essential to a practical understanding of Anglo-Indian rule than Lords Morley and Minto together.

When Viceroys and Secretaries of State publicly congratulate each other, on being in agreement upon broad lines of policy, it is quite natural that the unanimity of such important servants of the State should be accepted, as, for the time being, the last word. This, says the British voter, is a consensus of the best informed opinion; these are the most competent, the safest exponents of their own subject. We cannot do better than take them (uncritically of course) for our guides.

But before you can expect to be a successful practical Governor of two or three hundred million natives, it should occur even to the most thoughtless, that you ought to have some direct first hand knowledge of two or three, or at least, one average ordinary native. Every intelligent Government servant, whether Civilian, or Police or P. W. D., whose work throws him for two or three years into direct and daily personal contact with all sorts and conditions of natives, must have more of this extremely essential, though commonly underrated, knowledge, the pre-requisite to every solution of important problems of Indian Rule, than all the Viceroys and all the Secretaries of State of the last fifty years.

Great names and high authority count for much, but they must not be allowed to warrant bad for good opinion. I do not say that Lord Morley's scheme of Reform is bad; it may prove to be very good. But the questions which Lord Morley deals with, especially all questions of a general character, and depending upon a correct grasp of first principles, have certainly two, and possibly more sides. It does not follow, because Lord Morley is a sagacious, temperate scholar, that the side he espouses is necessarily the right side, or that the reasons he gives for his faith are any more necessarily sound reasons because Lord Morley is an able man and is in these matters in substantial agreement with another great and wise man, Lord Minto. I want to get rid at the outset of authority, merely as authority. In considering Lord Morley's deliberate opinions, expressed in his great Reform speech, I should like to

DISSOCIATE THEM ENTIRELY FROM THEIR AUTHOR, and treat them as though they were not vouched for by Lords Morley and Minto, but were unfathered by any name great or small. For a very careful and respectful study, suggests, to say no more, that while Lord Morley may be a great Liberal statesman and man of letters, while he may know a great deal about the theory of Government, and the history of Hindustan, while he may be thoroughly competent to expound the ethics of modern politics, there is one thing he does not know, on the whole a thing it is rather important that he should know—the native of India. Probably till he became Secretary of State, till Lord Minto became Viceroy, within the last few years, neither the one nor the other knew anything more about India than could be gleaned by any intelligent schoolboy from popular books, or more about the average Indian, than any ordinarily intelligent suburban British paterfamilias. You cannot learn much that is worth knowing, less that is worth applying to India and the Indians in a few years. You can certainly be well crammed by men who do know, but no Viceroy has, or ever will have, as far as may be predicted, under the present system, any first-hand personal knowledge of the native, still less can any Secretary of State, planted in England and nurtured on reports and blue-books, have that indispensable knowledge. Lord Curzon was apt to boast at the close of his Viceroyalty, that he know the country better than any individual official, however long and close the latter's connexion with India might have been. "For he," said Lord Curzon, "at best knows a district or may be a Presidency, and Simla; but I have pervaded the continent from Himalaya to Cormorin; I know it all"—the most convincing proof that he yet knew nothing and less than nothing. The beginning of wisdom for all Viceroys and others situated in the highest places, is to realise that the Indians with whom they come into contact, with whom they associate and exchange ideas, are

NO MORE LIKE THE REAL NATIVE THAN THE PLAY-ACTOR

decked in tinsel, and mouthing noble sentiments, is like the real man to be found a while after drinking at the village inn. And this holds true from the top to the bottom of the official ladder; in proportion as you near the lowest rung you have fuller and better opportunities for catching fleeting glimpses, transient but informing, of that real native. If Lord Morley, or Lord Curzon or any other Lord, leading politician or Viceroy, seriously wishes to have even the faintest inkling of genuine native feeling and character, he should spend two or three years, unknown, unlabelled, among the peoples themselves, in the wastes and villages of this huge continent, or in the slums and purlieus of its teeming cities. Than, and not till then, might he claim to know a little, a very little of Indian sentiment, Indian character, the deeper currents, the unyielding barriers in which and by which essentially native thought moves and is imprisoned. But without submitting to any such drastic apprenticeship, there is much that is matter of common knowledge about things Indian, much that the most confirmed armchair stay-at-home English politician can master if he chooses. Upon a score of elementary points, all bearing heavily on the problem of Anglo-Indian rule and administration, there is no difference of opinion. Certain conditions exist, and everyone who wants to, knows or can know that they exist. Generally sound information about the chief constituents of our Indian Empire is available to all. No honest man need pretend to think that India is a nation; need pretend to believe that a national party or spirit is (for a long time yet) possible, can be more than a useful political fiction; need pretend to think that any, remotely true analogy holds between English and Colonial, on the one hand, and Indian systems of political control. These are all facts of everyday knowledge; and there is not a responsible and competent man living who would care to dispute them. What is not so easy is to draw distinctions in the right place; to realize that familiar and venerated phrases, in the mouths of educated Indians, have not the same, have not indeed any real constitutional meaning, as in the ears of English sympathizers with Indian agitators. The differences which do arise,—very serious differences,—arise over the application of theories, to the practical and pressing needs of actual administration. It is then that the political theorist, the faddist, the constitution-monger, allows the fascination of his pet hobby to blind him to inconvenient facts. And it may be doubted whether Lord Morley's latest utterance does not show that the spirit of

THE ACADEMIC POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER STILL PREDOMINATES

ever the practical statesman. It must be extremely annoying to the generous Reformer and would-be writer of new chapters in the history of British Rule over India, to find that when he wants to construct his new and beautiful constitution, the materials with which he has to work are intractable, unmalleable, incapable of being harmoniously wrought into the fabric of his beloved formulæ. In such disheartening circumstances, it is not surprising that the confirmed theorist should be reluctant to recant ingrained convictions, and set himself bravely to face and master, uncompromisingly disconcerting facts. It is not surprising that he should temporize, essay tentative reconciliations between the irreconcilable, in the vain hope that the sands, on which the edifice of his faith must now be founded, may miraculously turn into rock. This will not happen; nor if in truth the foundations are sand can the building be expected to be enduring. Rather perhaps dangerously collapsible, at the first breath of storm and worse than if no such work had been attempted. No one can suppose, certainly I do not suppose, that Lord Morley and the innumerable able men by whom he is advised and criticised are wholly blind to the most obvious preliminary considerations. But smooth speaking is now so much in fashion, that it is almost impossible to get a hearing for a re-statement of rough and unpalatable truths. Those who are disinclined to accept the fundamental principles upon which Indian Reformers, in England even more than in India, must rely, are peremptorily silenced. They are told that they are alarmists, re-actionaries, flogers of dead horses, merely repeating what every one knows, what everyone is tired of hearing, a stale and thrice-told tale. Thus it happens that tacit assumptions, affecting the very essence of proposed measures of reform, are too often made on both sides, without a voice being raised to protest that they are wholly untrue. Some such uneasy hauntings of conscience are traceable in this speech. Lord Morley points out, what he calls

THE TWO PATHS OF FOLLY

and it will be well for a moment to pause and analyze what he has to say about them. The first path of folly, is, speaking most broadly, the misleading use of English analogies. The other is drastic repression, figuratively expressed in the phrase, "blowing a certain number of men from guns." Either path, according to Lord Morley, and those who think with him, leads to almost equal disaster. And yet there are many who think, and I desire, without expressing my own concurrence with them, to state the view clearly, that the whole, absolutely the whole of Lord Morley's new scheme, proceeds along the first of these perilous paths. Stripped of all the impressive verbiage in which it is clothed, what does it amount to but giving a modified trial to English forms of constitutional government? What do all these enlarged Councils mean, if they do not mean the germination of the purely English idea of constitutional representation? Lord Morley will have nothing to do with an Indian Parliament, but what is this but the beginning of an Indian Parliament? No one, I presume, seriously believes, that adding a certain number of native talkers to the governing body, would in itself strengthen the hands of the Executive; it can only be a progressive measure, if it is a progressive measure at all, as exemplifying the intention of the Liberal Government to foster, encourage, and give practical effect to one of the radical principles of English parliamentary government. Except upon the hypothesis, that some more or less true analogy does exist between the state of India and that of England, Ireland, Scotland and the Colonies, in respect to the development of a political spirit capable of working, and political institutions and machinery capable of being worked, on virtually the same principles in all those places, the present reforms are altogether baseless, and logically indefensible. I repeat that unless these new members of Indian Councils are added, in order that, while qualifying themselves to be constitutional exponents of the political wishes and aspirations of their respective electorates, they may in turn help to create, and form something like a political spirit, craving political representation, in those electorates, they have no place at all in any scheme for the better government of India, have no "raison d'etre" whatever. I brush aside the pleasing fiction of which I must say a word or two later, that their

MERE TALKING

will be of great assistance to the Government. That is absurd. So far from being a help it will like all talking, unbacked by a definite quantum of force, be profitless vapouring, and waste of time. But if these members are to have any weight, they can only have it as representatives, and therefore the first fruits of a new system, a party system, taken bodily from England, and therefore exposed to precisely all those dangers, and imminent calamities, which beset Lord Morley's first "path of folly."

It is less easy to approach the second path of danger from the point of view of those who would enter upon it, without exciting serious prejudice. English sentiment has grown with the growth of luxury, so mawkish and effeminate that the mere mention of anything so savage and out of date, as "blowing people from guns," sets it shricking with its fingers in its ears. Still it may be well, overcoming our thrills of horror and sickly faintness to look quietly at all that is implied in the remedy thus luridly labelled. It has a body of opinion, old-fashioned perhaps, but moderately well-informed, behind it; and it ought not to be hooted out of court merely because this summary way of stating it is a little shocking. We must remember that blowing men from guns was believed by many competent men, essentially men on the spot, to have had a salutary effect on the Oriental imagination, when England really had to fight for her life in India. I am the last to wish to rake up unpleasant memories, that had now much better be forgotten. But there are crises in national life, when it is wiser, and on the whole kinder for the men who mean to survive, to take off their kind gloves, and take them off at once. If by blowing a few dozen pestilent anarchists away from guns, we could save millions of respectable law-abiding people, as well as preserve the supremacy of our Rule from indefinitely widening dangers, something might be said in favour of taking even that summary and extreme step, above all of taking it in time. Probably so gentle and humane a student as Lord Morley, who has in all his life never had to face or even faintly realise the potentialities of anarchy and its consequent riot of crime and blood in India, refused to think for one second of such a horrid remedy. The phrase was enough for him. "They talk to me," he would have said, with a delicate shudder, "of blowing a score or so of our poor fellow-subjects away from guns, and they tell me that if I

sanction such an atrocity, our business will be done It is as preposterous as it is wicked." That of course is how it struck Lord Morley, and would strike the majority of Englishmen. But

IS THERE NOT ANOTHER SIDE

even to this dreadful question? First, would it end the business? If it would, then the price may be, would not be, too high after all. Blowing men from guns is only a form of execution. It is a peculiarly impressive and terrifying form; it is peculiarly abhorrent to Orientals. Therefore it might be argued that it would be peculiarly deterrent. If we are to hang men for murder, why not blow men from guns, who commit one murder, and set the example of and incite to thousands? The criminals who would suffer, would be criminals of the worst kind; fellow-subjects in name, yes, but in reality, rebels against the Government, and therefore "en hypothesi" enemies not only to the British, but to every law-abiding, loyal Hindu and Mussalman and Parsi, in the continent of India. Enemies of mankind have always been deemed deserving of the shortest shrift, and where they are of such a kind, as to run in organised societies, only that kind of retaliation which will strike an annihilating terror into the hearts of all those within reach of the contagion is likely to be rapidly and thoroughly effective. This, I apprehend, is what those who so amazed Lord Morley by having the audacity to print their advice to blow anarchist bomb-throwers from guns, would have to urge in support of it. And after all the phrase was probably meant to be taken, not literally but figuratively, expressing the extreme of vigorous repression. Even so diluted, it would probably set Lord Morley shuddering. He made it quite clear in his speech to the Indian Civilians, that he could not stomach the idea of repression in any form or shape. And yet so strangely illogical is the human mind, that if we substitute punishment of the most dastardly crime for repression, Lord Morley ceases to be puky, and is as eager as any one else to have it speedily and surely overtake the criminal. . . It is only a difference of words, the thing is essentially the same.

BUT THE REAL QUESTION

of course, is, would repression of this old world and dramatic sort have achieved its purpose? Lord Morley thinks not; he is convinced that the reaction would have been terrible however long delayed, and that the remedy is worse than the disease. That is a matter of opinion. But if we put on the signboard indicating this "path of danger," instead of "blowing anarchists away from guns," "general measures of stern repression," it might well remain open to argument whether Lord Morley's second path, from which he shrinkingly averts his kindly eyes, is as really a path of danger, as the first to which in spite of his disclaimers he seems forced to commit himself. How utterly enervated the moral fibre of the Liberal politician becomes in the peaceful atmosphere of London, may be judged from Lord Morley's defence of the much-abused Regulation of 1818, or rather his defence of himself for not having repealed it. The old Regulation confers a power on the Government of India, which is rarely exercised, and is not in itself a very terrible power. But no one who knows anything about India and the ways of its Courts, is likely to deny that the power is useful in times of danger, and that it is such a power as every Government, situated as the Government of India is situated, ought to have. To hear the fuss and the heroics which are made and spent over it, one would imagine, that not only did the Regulation of 1818 give the Indian Government a tremendous power, but that it was habitually used tremendously. What again does all this amount to? Only that on rare occasions when a grave crisis has arisen, Government have temporarily deported one or two dangerous political firebrands. The hullabaloo which interested persons raise over this, and the portentously solemn language which Lord Morley uses about it, combine to show that they deliberately, and he, against his reason, but by his lifelong bent, are again far along his first path of danger. One would suppose that the continent of India was as easy to manage as the Isle of Man. Note the same exaggerated sentimentalism, in dealing with the Summary Jurisdiction Act. There is not the remotest chance of any injustice being done under it; it is only a slight departure from the cumbrous and tardy procedure of the ordinary law; its provisions ensure to everyone coming within its scope, a trial compared with the fairness and fulness of which the fairest trial any native of India would have got from his own rulers would have been foul indeed; and yet, because it is special legislation designed to meet a special emergency, Lord Morley thinks it is a hateful thing; and his conscience is so morbidly sensitive and tender, that he does not hesitate to liken it, in its horror, to War.

SURELY THIS IS EMOTION RUN MAD.

It suits the Indian agitator, whose sole aim throughout the recent troubles has been to embarrass the Government, to make a loud outcry, to appeal to the large heart of the free Briton to vow that he is thus exposed to terrible and unconstitutional dangers. All this is nonsense, and no one knows that better than the Indian agitator who talks it most noisily. In dealing with the policy of Reform, Lord Morley may be trusted to have put his side of the question admirably. But there may be something to say on the other side, and such as it is, it must necessarily take the form of criticism. First, was the occasion well chosen? To this Lord Morley has an effective answer. He is an old hand, and a skilful debator. And it is pretty certain that his appeal to the Lords met with a handsome response over all England. In a word, the reforms were decided on, were being shaped, when the crisis became acute. Which was the braver course to persist with, or abandon the reforms? "We," said Lord Morley, "simply stood to our guns. We were not to be terrorized out of the way of righteousness." Admirably ingenious, and a most unexpected turning of the tables. The cry of his opponents had been "Do not be terrorised into reform." Lord Morley replies, "I will not be terrorised out of reform." In this connection we get a sidelight on what I began by pointing out, that unless you know the native of India, although you may be the wisest of Western philosophers, and a man of the noblest and most single-minded purpose (as I for one believe Lord Morley to be) you are

APT TO MISFIT THE COMMONEST COMMONPLACES OF YOUR ETHICAL CREED,

when you want to apply them to him. Warnings were not wanting that reforms at such a juncture would be misunderstood; would be regarded as concessions to violence, signs of weakness. But Lord Morley is persuaded that you may rule the Oriental by love, much better than by fear. In that amiable belief he is confirmed by the fact that Christ was an Oriental. But the powers which rule the spiritual are generically different, especially in the Oriental imagination, from the powers that rule the temporal world. And the reason is of questionable validity. If Lord Morley really knew the average, the ordinary native, he could hardly have been so confident of his amenability to kindness. There is not an English name revered, genuinely revered in the heart of India, distinguished from its surface film of educated men, that is not the name of a strong man, a man who was always in the last resort feared. Loved yes, perhaps; because those old Empire-makers were just, as well as firm. But before you can get anything in the way of affection out of the Oriental, you have to make him fear you. In his inmost heart the Oriental dislikes the Western white man; but he used to admire, and in many cases he learnt really to love him. Not the masses; they are too deeply embedded in the old ruts, and no individual can come very near to them. But while they, the bulk of the two hundred or three hundred millions, are quite incapable of loving, they can all fear a foreign ruler. I like Lord Morley's illusion, but I am sure it is an illusion; and when we have practical, vital questions to answer, the less we have to do with illusions, however radiant and gracious, the better. There is, too,

ANOTHER RATHER OBVIOUS POINT OF VIEW,

which in his enthusiasm for his Reforms Lord Morley seems to have overlooked. He is sick, he says, of the retrograde talk about yielding to violence; he has his reforms in his head, and he must offer them in his hand. Why withhold them because those for whose benefit they are meant fill the interval with acts of rebellion and murder? Well, he is sure to carry Englishmen with him when he refuses to be frightened out of doing what he feels to be right. But surely it might be reasonably asked whether rebels and anarchists are quite the fittest people to be entrusted with initiating a new chapter in the history of our relations with India? That is the real point. The answer which Lord Morley would give, is that the Reforms are not meant for them, but are conceived for the benefit of India as a whole. It is, however, precisely the classes who have been most active in inciting lawlessness and disaffection, who have from the first been insolently demanding reforms of just the character now conceded. And it would require much more discernment than the average law-abiding Indian possesses, to distinguish as nicely as Lord Morley distinguishes, and make the exactly appropriate application of his well-meant boons. In dealing with the old question of the freedom of the Press Lord Morley is plainly blind to one, and that the decisive point. It cannot be too often or too bluntly stated that the seditious Press does not reflect, but creates its own public opinion. A carefully thought out Licensing Act, which would have the effect of instantly muzzling all openly seditious papers, while leaving the better sort as free as they are now, to criticize and inform, would go further to stamp out sedition, and restore peace from one end of India to the other than any number of Summary Jurisdiction Acts. Until this is realized—and as long as our affairs are in the hands of Academic Englishmen it is not likely to be realized—all our other labours are in vain. Speaking on this topic Lord Morley is, I can only call it, Donnish. His words have the familiar ring of that professorial chair, and would be applauded by the young intellects of the class-room. But surely it is little less than absurd to argue that if you muzzle the Press you must go on logically to suppress the importation of standard works, and finally education. After curbing the seditious Press Lord Morley thinks that you would need

AN EXPLOSIVE BOOKS ACT.

Now no one, who has any real knowledge of the conditions of this delicate problem in India, would talk in that University style. Admitting that much of our English literature has the worst influence on the crude minds of young Indians, it is perfectly safe to say that by the time any young graduate could read Milton and Mill, he would have sense enough not to seek to apply, for himself, whatever Red Republicanism he thought he had extracted from them. It is not the educated classes, the men who write sedition, the men who read Mill, who are dangerous; but the ignorant men who are often incapable of even reading the vernacular poison purveyed to them, by these young educated revolutionaries. Let as many schoolboys as you please, when they have learnt English enough, read all that there is to read, but forbid them to publish their own glosses and interpretations, to the ignorant and illiterate thousands and millions, who are only too easily inflamed and misled.

LORD MORLEY WILL NOT HAVE A PARLIAMENT.

He knows enough about India at any rate to scout that idea. But what then do his Reforms mean? I have already said that if they do not mean the thin end of the wedge of popular representation, it passes comprehension to conceive what they do mean. Apparently Lord Morley is so much in love with his two Indian advisers at Home, that he thinks the Heads of Government in this country should be the same. But here again the admitted and perfectly well-known condition of our Rule in India, stand in the way of a logical application of the new theory of Reform. In the first place all well-informed people know that the self-accredited spokesmen of the people, have no real commission or mandate from the masses. In the second place everyone knows that the masses are divided against themselves, and that any system of election is bound to end in the triumph of the Hindu majority, and wide and well-founded discontent among the minorities. In the third place while we may concede for the sake of argument that it is a good thing to hear as much native talk as possible at our Council Boards, it may well be doubted whether associating natives with the Executive will increase its efficiency or gratify the masses. If one native is to be added to each Executive Council, it is pretty certain that natives of other creeds will regard him with the utmost distrust.

EITHER THE REFORMS GO TOO FAR OR NOT FAR ENOUGH.

If we are to associate any of the ruled classes with us in the ruling body, we certainly ought to associate one from each. If there is to be a Hindu member of the Viceregal Council there certainly ought to be a Mussulman, and a Sikh, and a Parsi, and may be half a score more. It is the principle, and that alone which is important. The only logical workable principle is to maintain a purely English Government. Let the voice of the people be heard wherever it can as freely as possible, but do not try to take samples from the various peoples, and make them governors over the rest. The Oriental peoples of India can and do perfectly understand English Rule. They may not like it, but there is no mistake about its origin and meaning. Corrupt it by making it a patchwork rule, of here and there a Hindu, or a Moslem, and it loses all its reason and intelligibility. What needs to be clearly seen, what Lord Morley evidently does not see at all, is that these Reforms are being introduced in the interests not of the peoples of India, but of a mere handful of ambitious educated men, who want place and power. The serious question is, whether the peoples of India want them to have place and power. By giving it them we may temporarily atone the surface discontent, for the simple reason that these are men who control the whole vernacular Press, and have themselves created the unrest. When they have got all they want, they will for a time cease from fomenting sedition. But that we could have done for ourselves, without all this parade of lofty sentiment, and enunciation of far-reaching and questionable principles, by the simple expedient of bridling the seditious Press. Whether that way, or Lord Morley's way of obtaining a respite, is the better, and politically sounder time alone can show. But anyone who honestly believes that these Reforms go below the surface, are likely to allay whatever unrest is really dangerous, and to raise the political standards and level of the Indian peoples as a whole, must be strangely blind to many quite obvious and indisputable conditions of the great problem, must be still more out of touch with the real sentiments and characters of the masses of our Indian subjects.

SPECTATOR.

EAST AND WEST.

Promotion of Good Feeling.

COL. GYAN JANG'S LUNCHEON PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 5.

With a view to promoting mutual good-feeling and a better understanding between local representatives of the East and the West, a delightful luncheon party was given by Colonel Gyan Jang Rana Bahadur, at his pleasure house, in the grounds of the "Phaphaman Castle," Allahabad, on Monday afternoon last.

A large number of leading European and Indian residents of Allahabad accepted the Rana Saheb's hospitality and were welcomed by him and his brothers at the entrance to the handsome shamiana erected at the pleasure house and immediately overlooking the Ganges. Among those present were all the Judges of the High Court (with the exception of Sir John Stanley, who is absent from Allahabad) and the chief officials.

The Hon'ble Sir George Knox responded to the toast of the West.

Mr. Justice Banerji replied to the toast of the East. He referred to the difficulties in the way of free social intercourse between the East and the West, but thought those difficulties were not insurmountable, and he was sure such gatherings as this were bound to serve a useful purpose. The Indian might have his faults, but he had a heart that was easily touched by kindness and consideration, and it was most essential that the close connection that must exist between the West and East should be cemented by goodwill on both sides, and that every possible effort should be made to break down the barriers of prejudice and misunderstanding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to:—Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A., from the 4th to the 9th January inclusive.

Captain J. Fairbairn, R.A.M.C., to do duty at the Station Hospital, Deolali, and to take over charge of Cantonment Hospital.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, 2nd-in-Command, the 101st Grenadiers, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major W. C. Walton, appointed Commandant. Dated 16th November.

39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.—Major D. H. Cameron, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd Squadron Commander, and to remain seconded; Major G. R. de H. Smith, pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd Squadron Commander; Major A. H. O. Spence, Captain A. S. Capper and Captain H. B. Birdwood pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain A. Hewlett, pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander; Captain A. M. Kettlewell, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander but to remain seconded; and Captain D. Le G. Pitcher, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander. Dated 1st October.

108th Infantry.—Major E. Saulez, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Major M. T. Elderton, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and Major C. S. Fellows, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major F. H. Cunningham, appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 101st Grenadiers. Dated 16th November.

116th Mahrattas.—Major J. J. P. Quinn, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. W. Andrew, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 11th November.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.—Major W. H. Wooldridge, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major J. Parker on leave or until further orders. Dated 12th November.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 5.—Lieutenant Turner, the Cameronians, from Cawnpore.
Lieut. Highand, I.M.S., from Rawalpindi.
Lieut. Malony, 94th Rundle Infantry, from Baroda.
Capt. Crosse, S. and T. Corps, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 5.—Capt. Fairbairn, R.A.M.C., to Deolali.
Lieut.-Col. Short, R.H.A., to South Africa.
Lieut. Tate, 127th Baluch L I., to Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Second-Lieutenants Everett, Franstadt, Mason and Nation, Royal Engineers, are posted to the Indian Establishment.

Captain E. W. Furse, 2nd Battery, is posted to the "G" Battery, Trimulgherry.

Second-Lieutenants W. V. H. Butler and C. C. Langford are posted to the Indian Establishment for duty with the 90th Battery and 38th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, respectively.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for India:—Lieutenant Mansfield, 80th Battery, 6th January; Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Young, 20th January; Lieut. Lawes, No. 52 Co., 20th January; Second-Lieutenantt. Langford, 38th Battery, 28th February; Second-Lieutenant Butler, 90th Battery, 28th February

Major Higginson, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Tientsin, North China.

MRS. PATERSON, an English lady, staying at the Elysee Palace Hotel, Paris, wished to visit the squalid quarters of Montmartre, and as a result, says the "Central News," has had five rings, worth about £280, stolen by an individual whom she took to be a gentleman.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Servian Complaint Against Austria.

PROVOCATIVE ACTS ALLEGED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade states that an Austrian captain, with 50 men, yesterday entered Servia at Moukragora, used a field glass, and took notes. Another Austrian military detachment crossed the Servian frontier at Linbhovia, and one of the soldiers fired a rifle, alarming the Servian Customs guards. One of the guards fired into the midst of the Austrians, and the latter retreated.

The Servian Government regards the incidents as provocative.

Italy and Australia.

PROPOSED NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The "Shipping Gazette" states that the proposal to run a line of steamers between Italy and Australia, will probably be dropped as the shipowners find the terms the Government demands as a condition of the subsidy too onerous.

Rugby Football.

AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.

Yesterday the Australian Amateur Rugby Union team (the "Wallabies") defeated Newport by one goal to one try. The ground was wet. Dix scored early in the contest for the visitors, Carmichael converting grandly from the touch-line. Then Newport scored a try, and keen play to the finish failed to add to the score of either side.

The Wakefield Trinity team met the Australian Rugby League combination, and scored four goals four tries to the visitors two goals three tries, Heidke scored a try for the Australians. Messenger converting just before half-time, at which stage the Wakefield Trinity men were three goals three tries. Messenger registered a penalty goal early in the second half, and Frawley scored a fine try soon afterwards. Messenger, however, failed to convert. Wakefield attacked until close upon the finish when the Australians scored another try.

A SUSPENSION REMOVED.

S. A. Middleton, a member of the "Wallabies" team, who was suspended by the Amateur Rugby Union for striking an opponent in the Oxford match, has expressed his regret for having committed the offence, and the Committee of the Union have removed the suspension.

Chinese Anti-German Feeling.

A BOYCOTT OE GOODS AND INSTITUTIONS.

A strong movement, backed by merchants' guilds, is in progress for boycotting German goods and institutions in Kiao-Chao (a German protectorate in China). The shipment of Chinese imports from Shanghai to Tsing-tao (the port of the German protectorate) has almost ceased.

Willer, Riley and Co's Failure.

London, December 19.

The liquidator in the estate of Willer, Riley and Co., Colonial Produce Brokers, who were seriously affected financially through the defalcations of M. Alberti, Danish ex-Minister for Justice, is offering the firm's business for sale, as there is no prospect of reconstruction.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Inqlab" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 5.

The District Magistrate, Lahore, in the presence of the Government Advocate of the Punjab and Gopal and Munshi Ram, proprietor and printer of the "Inqlab" newspaper, on Monday confirmed his conditional order of the 16th December forfeiting the Quami (National) Printing Press and the "Inqlab" newspaper on account of the publication of an article entitled "Swaraj, Boycott and National Education," which had been printed in the "Inqlab" on 10th October as he found that the article certainly advocated acts of violence and therefore fell within the purview of the law.

MALDA DACOITY CASE.

Accused on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Bireswar Das, one of the accused in the Malda dacoity case, has been released on two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Four Persons Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 5.

At 3-10 a. m. to-day at Bommidi Station, the mail from Madras to Mettapollium collided with No. 79 train, causing slight damage to the rolling-stock and four and a half hours' detention to the mail train.

Mr. Henry Johnstone, travelling from Bangalore to Podanur, sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, and was taken to the Salem Hospital for treatment. Three other passengers received slight injuries.

FIRE AT A JUTE MILL.

Rs. 50,000 Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Half a lakh of rupees worth of damage was done by fire at the Soorah Jute Mills, Narcaldanga, near Calcutta, last night.

BLAZING OIL SHIP.

Bombarded by a Fort.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

WE (the "Singapore Free Press," of December 24th) are now in a position to furnish our readers with full and accurate details of the destruction of the British oil steamer "Kalomo," Captain Jackson which called at Singapore from New York "en route, for Cebu and Swatow with 88,000 cases and 3,000 drums of kerosene.

The vessel had originally also a quantity of shells and fireworks on board, but these had been fortunately, landed at the gunpowder magazine at Tanah Merah before the vessel moved to the dangerous petroleum anchorage behind Blakang Mati. When a representative of McAlister and Co., left the ship at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday all was well, but about fifteen minutes later smoke was discovered issuing from the reserve hold, just abaft the bridge. Oil was stored here and it was seen that fire had broken out, though how it started is not known.

The hatches were battened down and the officers and crew did everything in their power to combat the flames. They were powerless, however, and signals for assistance were flown. As dusk came on rockets were fired to attract attention. The gunners at Blakang Mati telephoned to the Master Attendants office, and the agents and Tanjong Pagar were communicated with. The salvage steamer "Varuna" steamed out immediately and poured water into the ship. As it was feared that the oil tanks at Pulau Bukom would be endangered the burning vessel was towed to Pasir Panjang, and anchored about three-quarters of a mile of the hospital. The sea cocks were opened in the engine room and one of holds with a view to scuttling the vessel. Until 12-30 yesterday morning, the salvage steamer remained alongside pumping in water. The fire gained rapidly, however, and alarming explosions occurred. The fire had not yet reached hold number two, where most of the oil was stored, and it was momentarily feared that a severe explosion would occur here. It was not considered safe to remain alongside any longer, and the "Varuna" cast off and returned to Tanjong Pagar.

RESCUE OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY.

One of the harbour launches, with Malay Marine policemen on board, remained in the vicinity the whole night. The officers and crew were taken on to launches, and the men succeeded in removing most of their belongings. The crew were taken to the Sailors' Home, at two in the morning. The Captain and the Chief and Third Officers remained in the Police launch. The ship's carpenter, a Russian Finn, seemed to become crazy with excitement. He jumped off the launch and swam to the burning ship, boarded her, put all his belongings and a large quantity of provisions in a boat and cruised about in the vicinity,—eventually making fast to a fishing-stake close by. When morning dawned, the fire appeared to have subsided and less smoke was seen. The "Varuna" was sent for to punch a hole in the ship's side and sink her as she still remained afloat.

Mr. F. W. Webb, Lloyds Surveyor and Captain Jackson, were in charge of the operations. Just before the arrival of the "Varuna" about ten o'clock, a big explosion shook the vessel from the stem to stern and flames poured from the ventilators in front of the engine room. A visit paid to the ship just before the explosion was full of interest. The ship was absolutely deserted but in the officers' saloon the table was still as it had been laid for dinner. Three canaries and some other personal belongings were taken away. An attempt was made to rescue three sheep which were kept in cages astern but they were locked in and the doors could not be burst open.

The fire rapidly became worse and after a consultation, Mr. Webb and Captain Jackson decided that the only chance of saving the vessel was to sink her by firing a shot into her below the water line. There was no British warship in port and Mr. Webb and Captain Jackson applied to the military authorities at Pulud Brani for assistance. It was desired if possible to take a gun out in a launch and put in a shot through the water line. The military authorities courteously promised to do their best. Their weapons were for war purposes, and the destruction would be great. Two signallers were taken on board Mr. Webb's launch from Blakang Mati, and a pot of paint from Keppel Harbour to make a mark on the water line for a target. The gunners at Fort Pasir Panjang were ordered to fire at the blazing vessel with a six-inch quick-firer.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Thursday is the soldier's holiday, but the gunners turned to willingly. An Officer took charge of the battery. Captain Jackson and his second officer returned to their vessel and made fast a stout hawser to the stern. The ship was lying bows on to the battery and in that position a shot would have raked her from stem to stern. The "Varuna" took the other end of the hawser and slowly steamed ahead, swinging the "Kalomo" broadside on to the fortress. The other launches steamed some distance away and one of them towed off the carpenter's boat. A white bull's eye was painted on the water line, outside the number two hold. "Hoist a red flag when you want us to fire" signalled the battery. The "Varuna" kept the hawser tight to prevent the ship from drifting bows on again, and signalled to the fortress "Are we safe?" "Yes," was the cheerful reply of the men behind the long wicked-looking six-inch monster. There was some discussion as to whether the ship would blow up or not after she had been hit, and the salvage steamer was ready to be off at racing speed. Captain Davies had a man ready to cast loose the hawser, and was as cool as if he had been under fire all his life. The salvage steamer was scarcely there hundred yards from the target.

Up went the red flag to the masthead and there was a hush among those on board. A few seconds of silence followed, and B-o-o-m went the gun on the hill two miles away. A clean six inch hole was drilled through the ship's side a foot above the white painted hull. Not bad for the first shot! Flame spurted from the hole. The gunners had not quite got the range yet. Their second shot went high, and passed over the vessel and danced along the top of the calm water. The gunners were using solid shot so as not to do too much damage. A shell would have torn her side out. The third shot went clean through the white paint, just a fraction above the water line, but a fine shot. Then followed a pretty exhibition of shooting. Six times running the gunners planted solid shot on the same spot. The balls went through the ship as easily as if she had been an egg shell.

Captain Jackson was much affected when he saw the holes knocked in his fine eighteen months' old ship.

Captain Blonford, R. G. A., and Lieut. Cator, the Acting Master Attendants, came up in time to see the shooting. The flame raged more fiercely, and the whole of the fore part of the ship was ablaze, dense volumes of smoke pouring skywards. Explosion followed explosion and deck structures were thrown into the air. The flames were fanned by the current through the shot holes. The vessel seemed to be slowly settling down with a list to port. It could not be understood why she did not sink. The order was then given to cease firing and the flag on the "Varuna" talked to the fort and the bombardment stopped. It was not considered advisable to make too big a hole in the ship's side for fear the blazing oil would pour out and float into Tanjong Pagar with the tide! Nothing could be done for the doomed "Kalomo," and it was decided to let her burn out or sink. When our representative left last evening the foreparts of the ship was a roaring mass of flame, and there seemed every likelihood that she will continue to burn for a considerable time. During the day a number of people came down to see the ship, there being quite a fleet of launches round her at different times. The novelty of the bombardment of a ship created a good deal of excitement on shore. The vessel is now laying about three-quarters of a mile from the shore and the only danger now is if the burning oil should escape and come up on the tide. The police have left a launch to guard the ship and be ready to give immediate information should any further developments occur.

At nine o'clock the fore part of the ship was practically under water, though the fire was burning fiercely amidships.

DANGER OF FLOATING OIL.

After the shots had been fired into the "Kalomo," she gradually settled down. About 6 o'clock, No. 2 hatch was sumerged to the level of the deck. At 7-30, No. 1 forward bulkhead apparently carried away causing the ship to plunge down head first. This cast adrift some hundreds of cases of burning oil. Hoses were played on the flaming cases from one of the Tanjong Pagar launches and the fire was extinguished. Dozens of casks of engine oil were also floating about intact. The burning cases floated westwards towards Sultan Shoal.

The "Varuna" returned from Pasir Panjang and went alongside the "Kalomo" and put out the fire in the bunkers, saving the afterpart of the ship. By ten o'clock everything was in darkness. Only the poop of the vessel was above water. The engineer's cabins have been gutted. The extra cabins amidships are saved. Besides the oil, there was a very valuable cargo of board for Manila.

AMERICAN "EXPATRIATES."

A Scathing Indictment.

In the November "Scribner" appears a vigorous attack on those Americans whom the writer Mary Crawford Fraser, describes as "expatriates." She writes:—A man should have very good reasons to give for abandoning the land of his forefathers. Setting aside the artist, the student and the writer, who belong to one of God's countries not defined on our maps, and who must feed their beneficent souls with knowledge not to be gained without pilgrimage, it is surely the first duty of the citizen to give his entire support to his own land, the support of his presence, his intelligence, his money, and to bring up his children to do the same, so that when their time comes they can take their full share in the national destinies. It is sad to have to acknowledge that this duty is very poorly fulfilled in the United States at the present day. Europe is flooded with Americans who have renounced their birthright for such frivolous reasons that it is impossible to obtain an account of them. Even on American soil the traveller is greeted on all sides with abuse of local institutions, government, and conditions.

When he suggests that the complainants should undertake to improve things, he is told that it is useless to try; the forces of evil are too strong for the private individual to cope with. Yet at the first word of criticism from an alien, the national vanity is up in arms and the critic is treated to a display of the boastfulness which has to do duty for non-existent patriotism. Ah, if conceit were patriotism, what patriots we should be! I have lived in East and West under the Northern lights and the Southern Cross—and nowhere have I witnessed such overbearing self-complacency as that which afflicts the national mind over here. The mood of Germany after 1870 was so arrogant as to be absolutely maddening to non-Germans, but it was tolerated in Europe because Germany had just come through a tremendous struggle and had won her laurels professionally, gallantly, and honestly. But here no such solid trophies have been gained. One or two victories over inferior opponents, a brave but undisciplined Army, an equally brave but rather amateur navy—these are not the credentials upon which America can take her position as a first class Power. She has such credentials in a far different sphere, but the people have not been taught to realise their value.

I think it is from the ranks of the fastidious and indifferent that the confirmed expatriates are generally recruited. The newly rich are less tempted to abandon America altogether. They rush to Europe the moment they can are seen in all the smart hotels, make the fortunes of dressmakers and jewellers, and then come home, because more wealth is much more of a power on this side than on the other. The real expatriate despises and avoids them; they jar on his sensibilities too rudely. He and his fellows have, as a rule, much to say of the refined interests, the uplifting surroundings which they can cultivate and enjoy abroad; yet any intimacy with them leads to the conviction that these who are not professional workers take but slight notice of the treasures of art, or thought, or nature, by which they are surrounded. They are really people who want to lick all the jam off life without ever getting to his crust. The American expatriates who have distinguished themselves can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Most of the others form a non-producing class, deteriorating in quality as it increases in numbers.

The expatriates draw their income from American sources, contibute nothing but abuse in return, and are as unprofitable to the country o their adoption as to that of their parentage. With the exception of the few American women who have married happily abroad and who have had the wisdom to heartily espouse the country as well as the husband, the expatriates are aliens wherever they may be. They hob-nob lustily with other aliens and abuse the institutions of their chosen residence with a virulence only suppressed during their rare visit to America; they openly contemn the religion, the poltics, the national institutions of the country, where they have established themselves, contribute nothing towards its defences or its development, and die, after forty or fifty years' exile, in profound ignorance of all that is best in their surroundings. If they behave themselves, they are regarded with amused tolerance by the social world of their alienship, used unscrupulously when they are willing to pay for its fads, and forgotten the moment anything of real importance is in hand. Why not?

THE hide and skinbrokers of Great Britain and Ireland have decided to form a national federation for the protection of their trade interest. The decision was come to at a meeting at Nottingham presided over by Mr. S. Dawson, Nottingham, and attended by representatives of influential markets and companies all over the country. The new federation is open to all markets and companies, and the Secretary is Mr. Wilson Cooper, Leeds, who has already received promises of membership from 40 per cent. of those eligible.

PEARLING DISASTER IN AUSTRALIA.

Men and Boats Missing.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

A TELEGRAM dated, Broome, December 16 says:—There is a lot to be told regarding the recent storm, and a number of luggers are reported missing. The Seagull, reported from Condon, has turned up at Gourdon Bay, dismasted. The Vivian (Mr. McCormack's), is still unaccounted for, and grave fears are entertained for her safety. Two luggers belonging to Mr. D. Sutherland are still reported as missing. They left Condon for Broome a day before the blow, and no tidings of them have yet been received. At first it was thought that they would make for Banangarra Creek, but the police report that there are no signs of them. A rumour gained currency this afternoon that they were seen working of Gourdon Bay, but there is some doubt about the matter. Although hopes are still entertained by many, the worst may be feared. The crew of the Kalander Bux came in yesterday, greatly smashed and battered about, and are now being cared for.

The storm-disturbed area extended from King Sound to Port Hedland. The centre of the disturbance passed about 75 miles west of Roebuck Bay, striking the coast between Wallal and Barangarra Creek.

The schooner Kalander Bux went ashore 45 miles south of La Grange Bay, and became a total wreck, enormous seas breaking right over the masts. Only Captain Gregory and four of the coloured crew were saved, three whites, Miller, Willen, and Young being drowned. Mr. Goldstein's schooner Alto went ashore 10 miles further north. The luggers Tasmania, Ray, Struggler, Louisa, Graci, Landgon, and Pet are total losses. The luggers missing are Leon, Lillie, Argon and Welcome.

The shipping master estimates that 50 lives have been lost as the result of the hurricane. Messrs. Donald Sutherland, H. Watt, and Brown are still missing.

The schooner Ena has drifted into Cape Villaret Creek without being damaged.

The steamer Sultan searched south as far as Poin Blaze and assistance has also been despatched from Broome and La Grange Bay. Over 40 luggers reached Roebuck Bay in a seriously demaged condition many being dismasted. The consensus of opinion is that the blow was much more severe than the April storm. The damage to boats and property is estimated at fully £20,000.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

Captain Gregory, who was in charge of the schooner Kalander Bux, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "West Australian," gave a graphic account of the disaster. He said:—"On Sunday, December 7, we were working off Cape Joubert. The weather looked unsettled and the glass instead of rising the usual point, remained stationary. From that, coupled with other indications I knew that we were in for something night coming on. I would have gone out to sea but was unable to signal the boats, it being very dark. At daybreak on Tuesday morning we stood for sea, signalling the boats to clear for shelter. The wind was easterly, with freshening squalls, the barometer being stationary, and the wind and sea rapidly grew worse. At 8 a. m. on Tuesday the schooner was reaching northward close reefed fore and aft. An hour later we were struck with the first heavy squall, after which it grew rapidly worse, the glass falling, with a rapidly rising sea. At 11 o'clock we sighted a lugger to the leeward, flying distress signals. We wore ship to the southard, and closed up with the lugger, but on getting down we found nothing the matter with her, and shouted instructions to the man in charge. We wore ship again northward, the wind being north-east and blowing a whole hurrisane, continuing throughout the day, and getting worse as the day passed. At nightfall the wind, is possible, seemed to redouble its vigour, with squalls of fearful fury every half-hour. The wind was then oscillating between north-north-east and north-north-west, the schooner being hove to under close reafed foresail, oil bags being carried to windword throughout the whole night. The water became gradually shallower, and the schooner's estimated drift was south-south-west. By half-past 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning we had shoaled to eight fathoms, and I decided to beach the schooner at the next high water, the difficulty being how to keep her off until then. Both anchors were let go and the cable was played out to its fullest extent, with springs on both ohins. The top-mast was cut away, as were also the motor launches, to ease the vessel, but at 4 o'clock the anchors parted with the fury of the squall. The vessel's head was paid off to the eastward. Sails were immediately set on her, and the ship wore round with her head to the north-west. The broken chains were hove in and spare anchors bent on, but just after letting go the anchor the vessel took the ground, and the seas made a clean breach over her. Both lower masts were cut away the vessel lay over on her starboard bilge, and the whole of the vessel's timbers on the starboard side collapsed. The deck was at an angle of 90 degrees. The boat was breaking up rapidly. The coloured crew were passed into whaleboats and dingeys, which were more or less submerged and flooded, clear of the ship. The seas smashed the after-deckhouse away and the mate, engineer, purser, and myself were thrown into the water, where we grasped pieces of wreckage. I was washed off, but again managed to get on the wreck, of which there was very littly left, and found every member of the crew was on submerged boats or pieces of wreckage. About 20 minutes after I left the wreck and saw the chief mate (Young) hanging on part of the deckhouse of about 10ft. square. I shouted to him that it was still ebb tide, and he waved back, but I do not think that he heard what I said, I swam with half a door, and got ashore at about 9 p.m., and laid down exhausted. I could not sleep, as it was raining in torrents, and blowing a hurricane. I walked to the northward, it being my intention to make for Zumfeldt's station, which was about 30 miles away. Some time during the night I came across three men in the dark, and they proved to be coloured members of the crew, two being blind with the severe effects of the salt water. We proceeded to walk all through the night, lying down for an hour when it ceased raining. At about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning we saw a lugger high and dry in the distance, and finally got aboard. We all had a long drink of water, and went to sleep. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon we again started to walk to the station, the crew of the lugger having left previously. At about 4 o'clock we saw four men in the distance. Two of them turned out to be members of the crew. They were severely cut about in getting ashore. They informed us that the Alto (Mr. Newman and Goldstein's schooner) was ashore about eight miles further up. When we were about two miles off the Alto we met Mr. Zumfelst, who was then having a preliminary look, while waiting for horses from his station to patrol the beach. We were told that they had buried the mate just previously, and they showed me his grave. On arrival at the Alto wreck we were treated by the staff with every possible kindness. Mr. Zumfeldt's great kindness and consideration in every way to render aid in the saving of life is worthy of special commendation Miller and Tillen, poor chaps, left the vessel on pieces the deckhouse, and I saw no one in the water except Young. The crew consisted

BY THE WAY.

BURNHAM BEECHES RESCUED.

Burnham Beeches, about the impending doom of which tree-lovers were lately despondent, appear likely, after all, to be given a fresh lease of life. Mr. Duchesne, their superintendent, whose patronymic recalls Bret Harte's benevolent physician, has been washing the affected trees with a mixture of paraffin and soft soap, and obtained satisfactory results. This unsavoury compound proves fatal to the parasites that threaten the beautiful old beeches with destruction; but the full effect cannot be seen clearly before the spring. Unluckily the inflammable nature of this noisome salve will furnish a fresh source of danger from the fires of picnic parties.

THE DRUG HABIT IN CANADA.

The recent prosecution of certain dealers for the illegal selling of poisonous drugs in Montreal elicited a statement from Mr. Carpenter, the chief of the police of that city, to the effect that dealers were selling cocaine freely even in five cent lots to children, and that it was not overstating the case to say that over three hundred young men had acquired the habit during the past year. Mr. Carpenter also stated that more than two-thirds of the pickpockets brought to the police-station are users of opium, cocaine, or morphine.

SOMETHING LIKE A MEMORY.

The gentleman who, according to the Manchester papers, can recite from memory the whole of Milton's poems has had many formidable rivals in the past if we are to believe the amazing powers of memory credited to them. "Macaulay" said James Stephen to Creville, "can repeat all Demosthenes by heart, and all Milton as well as a great part of the Bible." Joseph Scaliger, the famous scholar, is said to have committed the whole of Homer to memory in three weeks; and the late W. E. Gladstone could reel off at a moment's notice the whole of his own and Lord Derby's translations of the first book of Iliad. Lesboritz and Euler could recite every word of the Aeneid, and Porson could not only complete almost any quotation from a Greek author, but could recite the whole page on which it appeared.

"BARONS OF THE EMPIRE."

Some of the Canadians do not seem to be much enamoured of the proposals in the Report of the Select Committee of Peers on the Reform of the House of Lords. "Canada" suggests that Imperial representation can be obtained as follows: On the basis of the present white population in the four self-governing Colonies, it would be possible to divide thirty seven out of the forty life peerages among them by giving Canada seventeen, Australia twelve, South Africa five, and New Zealand three. These "Barons of the Empire" would, our contemporary thinks, infuse a most valuable leaven in the Upper Chamber, and a very strong link in the bond of Empire would be created if some such plan could be devised.

TWO CENTURIES AGO.

The "Antiquary" quotes from the St. Andrew's College Echoes" some interesting glimpses of life at the Scottish University just two centuries ago. Students paid nothing for their rooms, but £3 10s. per quarter enabled them to dine at the high table. For £5 1s. 1d. poorer men could get through the whole session—just six months. Breakfast was served at 7 a.m., and consisted of an oatmeal loaf and half a pint of beer. For supper each had half a twopenny loaf and a pint of beer. At the high table poultry broth and beef were served, and at the second a plentiful supply of broth and beef. Herrings and flounders sometimes graced the board. Beer there was in abundance, and the colleges in those good old days had their brewhouse, a requisite of the porter, who was permitted to sell to the students.

A STUDENTS CHRISTMAS FEAST.

There was no Christmas vacation at St. Andrews, but the dinner onChristmas Day was a feast in reality. Six bottles of wine graced the high table and a gallon of rum the second table, from which the students brewed punch. Each student "loaned" his plate from the factor, who charged 16s. 8d. for its use during the curriculum; but each owned his bottle, knife and fork, and these he had to keep clean. Students were not allowed out of doors after eight without a permit, and if not in by ten a fine followed. After 1820 intramural residence ceased, but the students were under a disciplinary committee. The committee's records show inter alia that football is "dangerous to limbs and lives of those engaging in it," and that "billiards never have been, nor ever can be, tolerated in the University." This was in 1852. To-day the Union has a good billiard-room.

"BLACK SNOW" IN WESTMINSTER.

Londoners, who, according to the Hon. Rollo Russell, lose, £5,000,000 a year through fog, will watch with a very personal interest the trials to be given at the next visit of a London "Particular" of Sir Oliver Lodge's electrical system of fog dispersion. The Westminster City Council has placed at the disposal of Sir Oliver a piece of land near Tothbury Bridge, where his apparatus is ready to attach the fog particles from the air and deposit them on the ground as "black snow." His system is based on a well-known property of electricity. If by an electrical discharge into a smoky atmosphere the particles forming the smoke are forced to coalesce into flakes near the points of discharge, and to deposit themselves on the ground.

AN EMINENT INDIAN JUDGE.

The retirement (under what may be described as semi-voluntary agelimit for judges in India) of Mr. Justice Saroda Charan Mitra from the Calcutta High Court removes from the public service one of the most eminent representatives of the Indian legal community. Mr. Justice Mitra was what is known as a "pleader judge"—that is, he was appointed to the Bench from the ranks of the advocates who have not been called to the English Bar. He retains, to a large extent, his Hindu orthodoxy, which, in his case, is coupled with an active interest in social and educational reform. He has gained a high reputation for judicial capacity and strict impartiality.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TREE-FELLING EXPLOITS.

From what has been heard of the late Prime Minister's tree-felling exploits, visitors may expect to find the estate anything but over-timbered. Such conclusion, however, is Mr. Purchas, wholly erroneous. Mr. Gladstone only felled trees that really needed the woodman's axe, and as a matter of fact, did not do one-tenth of what might have been well done for the sake of the remaining timber and the welfare of the estate. Indeed, no tree was ever felled without a family consultation because in the Glynne family a sincere veneration for timber seems to have been transmitted from generation to generation.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MATERIALS FOR BALL-GOWNS.

Ball-gowns of the moment are being made from the most filmy of materials such as chiffon, mousseline de soie, tulle and lace, writes our lady correspondent. These light and airy stuffs are often studded with drops of crystal, or with beads of gold or silver. Satin charmeuse is a favourite material for ball wear, and the lighter makes of velvet, such as chiffon velour, are favourably regarded. Trimmings are of ribbon in coloured silk, or frequently of gold or oxydised silver; and the ingenuity with which these are introduced gives scope for individual taste. There are ribbons of oxydised silver run into bodices under veilings of tulle in a colour, and then tiny rosettes of the oxydised ribbons are made to hold sleeves together or to finish the tops of berthes in place of rosettes of tulle or ribbon. A complete set of these tiny rosettes of oxydised or gold ribbon edging a berthe of tulle or spotted net is delightful to wear under one of the open Directoire bodices. One may have several of such little chemisettes and sleeves, and so change the effect of the dress from time to time.

BLUE BENGALINE.

The palest of blue Bengaline makes a lovely frock. The style should be Directoire, and the top of the bodice may be of white and oxydised silver, which in a heavy embroidery also composes the sleeves. The bodice itself might be of lace studded with silver or with gold, but it must be cut quite flat and close-fitting, and the small sleeves must also fit tightly. A sort of small zonave can be outlined with wide straps of black velvet ribbon, which run in points towards the front of the corsage. Just in front one large cabochon of black velvet starred with jet gives effect to the whole. The belt should also be of black velvet, and a wide band should be run round the skirt considerably above the hem. A long tunic of blue-grey chiffon, caught just above the velvet band with a cabochon ornament corresponding to that in front of the bodice, from which long ends fall, completes the costume. I saw the other day a lovely gown of white crepe de Chine cut "en Princesse." An overdress was formed of the richest embroidery worked on chiffon and fitting closely to the figure, reaching just below the waist in front but falling behind almost to the hem of the semi-train. The shoulder-bands were composed of the embroidery set on tucked crepe. Chains of wrought jewelled silver started in front of the bodice from a very large ornament and fell loosely behind almost to the waist, fitting into the edging of the bodice behind, which was of the same ornamental work.

DEBUTANTES FROCKS.

The frocks of the debutantes this season will be white, as usual, but contrasts will be introduced more than in recent years. A white chiffon, for instance, hangs in full folds, and round the skirt on each wide pleat is a garland of roses worked in silk ribbon or filoselle, hand-painted, or roses of mousseline de soie done, in appliqué. Small folds outline the decolletage, and underneath the roses are repeated in half-garlands, whole garlands being set on each small flat fold which forms the sleeve. A pink ribbon sash, falling almost to the hem of the dress and of the softest and richest of satin ribbon, completes the dress, and the young girl has her hair done in large puffs and twists through which is wound a pale rose satin ribbon held by a bunch of small roses. The fan of white chiffon should be painted with garlands of roses.

LORD ROSEBERY AND DEMOCRATIC DEFENCE.

LORD ROSEBERY, as president of the County Territorial Association, speaking in uniform at a prize distribution in Edinburgh discussed the possibility of an invasion, and argued in favour of the Swiss military system.

"I quite admit that the development of the German Fleet is disquieting to us who have so long enjoyed undisputed predominance on the sea. But it is admitted that now and for some time to come we have still an undisputed pre-eminence even over the German Fleet, and, of course, it is obviously our duty, it is so plainly the duty of any British Government, to whatever party they may belong, to keep up and maintain that predominance that we cannot suppose that any Government would possibly neglect it.

"I regret the development of the German Fleet because, first, it produces great disquietude in this country, and, secondly, because it lays an enormous and rapidly becoming intolerable burden both on the people of Germany, who have to maintain an army of four million men, and also on the people of this country who have to maintain a fleet which is twice as powerful. I say I regret it, but we know and every man and woman and child in this hall knows, that the question of our fleet is not a question for discussion at all. It is a question of life and death. It is a question of existence; it is a question on behalf of which every man here should be prepared to lay down his life and his last shilling rather than to have doubt cast on its predominance.

"I am not going to weigh the probabilities of an invasion from Germany, but, as a Briton, as an ordinary citizen, I am extremely anxious that our forces should be maintained at the highest limit for one reason, and for one reason alone. There are others, but I will only give you one reason to-night, and that reason is to preserve us from the constant recurrence of panics of this kind.

SWISS ARMY SYSTEM.

"I myself am a believer in the Swiss system, by which every able-bodied man is compelled to train for a short time so that, at any rate, he may be capable, at a pinch, of being produced as an efficient soldier. I believe that is a really democratic system of defence. Switzerland is the purest democracy existent in Europe, and would not endure any but a democratic system of defence. I believe that it is an honourable system of defence under which every man would be able to look down on his neighbour who was not sharing the work, and from which no man could escape except by some subterfuge or some just and legitimate plea. I believe that you will never be quite safe from such apprehensions as are indulged in at this moment until the nation makes up its mind that it must pay the debt that is due to its country. But in the meantime—for such a change could not be introduced by any Government, however powerful: it could not be passed even by the omnipotent House of Commons or the less omnipotent House of Lords—such a change, involving a vast transformation of all our habits and recent traditions, would require to come not from the Ministry, or from Parliament, but from the nation itself.

"If Mr. Haldane's Territorial scheme, which is said to be by experts—I am not competent to form an opinion upon it myself—is well framed, is well concerted, and so practical, should break down from any want of men, then you will inevitably, whether you like it or not, have to fall back on some such idea as that I have suggested, and I do ask this assembly, in which I see so many fine young men assembled, men living on the coast which is said to be most threatened by a possible landing from a foreign enemy, to consider whether they will any longer abstain from the ranks and whether they will not pay their debt as citizens and as subjects of the Crown."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS.

DR. HASTINGS bids fair to rival Dr. Johnson in the association between his name and the word Dictionary. He is responsible already for two large works of reference, and the first volume of a new and even vaster enterprise lies before us. The Dictionary of the Bible, with its Supplement, ran to five volumes, but his new book of which the heading forms the title will require ten. We are told in the preface that "the words 'Religion' and 'Ethics' are both used in their most comprehensive meaning. . . . The Encyclopædia will contain articles on all the religions of the world and on all the great systems of ethics. It will aim, further, at containing articles on every religious belief or custom, and on every ethical movement, every philosophical idea, every moral practice. Such persons and places as are famous in the history of religion and morals will be included. The Encyclopædia will thus embrace the whole range of Theology and Philosophy, together with the relevant portions of Anthropology, Mythology, Folklore, Biology, Psychology, Economics, and Sociology." In presence of the magnificent daring of such a programme one holds one's breath. Perhaps the sceptic will ask, is it worth while? Is there any considerable body of men who are anxious to have the whole field of human culture on its spiritual side arranged in alphabetical order and explained in the shortest possible terms? We have great respect for serviceable books of reference and for the patience of the men who compile them, but for use they must not be too long, and in the interest of sound learning and of the humanities which sound learning ought to feed they should not even suggest competition with real books. We cannot withhold a suspicion that these vast compendiums of desiccated scholarship represent an output of intellectual energy which might be expended more profitably in other ways in the interests of knowledge and enlightenment. These are simply the confessions of a bewildered mind, but, having uttered them and granted the existence of the need which we have called in question, we hasten to add that we have nothing but admiration for the thoroughness with which this first instalment of the work has been compiled. Dr. Hastings has cast his editorial net wide, and his list of contributors to this volume is one of which he may justly be proud. It extends to sixteen columns of close print, and includes the names of many of the most eminent men in their own departments of research. Moreover no one is likely to complain that he has narrowed the immense scope sketched for us in the preface except in so far as it is impossible of fulfilment. To our surprise we find an article on Architecture, assigned to a group of fourteen specialists which covers nearly one hundred pages. There is also an article on Art extending to about seventy pages. In the latter room has been found for a sketch of the history of Christian MSS by Mr. S. C. Cockerell, and a series of illustrations, including a page from the Lindisfarne Gospels, is given the place of honour in the appendix. But, after all, an Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics is hardly the place to which we should turn instinctively for information about Renaissance architecture or illuminated manuscripts. Such loyalty to the principle of the unity of all knowledge is bound to overweight any book of reference, and consequently to injury its usefulness.

INSIDE FRENCH HISTORY.

The Count of Rambateau was a gentleman of good Burgundian stock who became a useful administrater under Napoleon I. and again under Louis Philippe. Successively Chamberlain at the great Emperor's Court, Prefect of the Valais in the days when the Upper Rhone Valley formed the department of the Simplon, and afterwards of the old French departments of Loire and Tarn-et-Garonne, Rambateau was called from his long retirement by the Citizen-King and did excellent work as Prefect of the Seine. His memoirs, rather dry and uninspired, as most officials are in their literary moments, were drawn up in his old age, and have latterly been given to the world by his grandson. Mr. J. C. Brogan now translates them into readable and fairly idiomatic English, though he does not always pause to find the right word, especially when dealing with proper names of non-French origin. Some notes are appended, to whom due we know not; but they cannot always be trusted implicitly for their historical accuracy. The book is well got up, and there are some excellent French heliogravure portraits. Though its contents are not of the first importance, and the description of Rambateau's work in Paris is full of interesting sidelights, and there are good bits in every part of the work. For example, Rambateau's remarks about lawyers: "Out of the 1,200 lawyers inscribed on the register of Paris 20 become famous, 80 rich, 150 achieve a modest competence: the rest lead an idle, aimless life." Or, again, Rambateau when administering the Valais unbent so far as to strive to speak German to the population, when, in his zeal to do his duty, he wandered through the most secluded Alpine valleys of his department. "Politeness required," he tells us "that I should clink glasses with everybody and swallow the contents of mine at one gulp, saying first, 'Wollen Sie mit mir trinken'? These are the only German words I have ever succeeded in retaining, and seemed to give great pleasure to my hosts." An enthusiastic introduction by Rambateau's grandson ushers in the volume. "In it he sing the praises of Burgundy—"its joyous wine makes the heart merry, but does not intoxicate." Perhaps a native Burgundian has a harder head than the mere traveller or wine bibber?

IDEALISM AND THE CHURCH.

Dr. Stanton Coit has written a sequel to his recent book on "National Idealism and a State Church." It is concerned chiefly with the reform of worship, and is called "National Idealism and the Book of Common Prayer." Of all the attempts to revise the classic of devotion so dear to the hearts of Englishmen this is certainly one of the most curious. Dr. Coit is anxious to preserve the magnificent associations of the Church of England liturgy as a national assest, and at the same time to eliminate everything which conflicts with his own system of ethical idealism and to enrich it with selections from ancient wisdom and modern poetry. Certainly we have no quarrel with his emphasis of righteousness and devotion to the communal cause as integral parts of the Christian faith, but when he prose to read his own naturalistic meanings into the devotional language of the Church and claims that it would be an improvement to begin Psalm xxiii, with the words. "The power of Righteousness is my shepherd," we think zeal for his own cause has almost obliterated sound judgment and discretion. It goes without saying that his criticism is often right and his moral enthusiasm kindling, but taken as a whole, as embodying suggestions for reform, the book and its proposals are too remote from practical policy to be taken seriously. Dr. Coit must judge whether it is worth the very considerable amount of mental and literary labour which he has spent upon it. Presumably he thinks that it is, but he will be fortunate if he finds readers to agree with him. We fear that their verdict is more likely to be that it is all too unreal to be interesting. Why should the naturalistic and humanistic church of Dr. Coit's ideal try to fit itself into the frame work of the Prayer-book at all? There is something fantastic even in the attempt.

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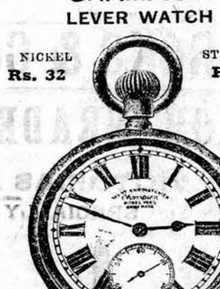

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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

"The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion."

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find in this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency, too often accompanied with mental depression, will make immediate and the unprecedented trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fainting and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, haunting dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Diuresis, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1/3½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations, for recently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the great causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Great Russell St., Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 4, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 5, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 7/8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/4		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-16		1/16
do. in New York ...	50 2-8	1-8	
Frcnange on London at Paris...	25·11	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	2		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd**
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	... Steady with good demand.
Futures ...	... Steady.
East Indian ...	... Quiet.
Manchester ...	... Steady
Total Sales ...	15,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
Imports ...	86,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	5·07+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·86	4·84	4·83	4·83
+07		+06	
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·83	4·83	4·82	4·74
+06		+05	

Sept-Oct. 4·67

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	139,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	155,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	73,000 "
Do to Continent	99,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 8·92 (Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later on hear pressure and liquidation.)
Do. do. May 8·93 —93

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 8·98
Do. do. May 9·0—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 4 15/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 31/32
Good Broach	d. 4 31/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 15/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 7/8
Fine Oomras	d. 4 15/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 15/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 15/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 4 15/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 15/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 31/32

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,600,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 7/8 +1-4

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 2d. Sellers.
Arrivals :—" Rinaldo," " Arabistan," "Woolwich."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [5TH JANUARY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. " 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. " 11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened slightly firmer to-day but in the absence of Credits the Banks have not put up their buying rates. Bills at 3 months' sight can still be placed at 1s.4 1-8d. and some small lines have been settled on that basis. There are few buyers of remittance and several Banks are offering T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d. without result. Far Eastern rates are steady and a large amount of Japan bills have been offered these two days.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	16[illegible]
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	1[illegible] 1-4d.
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper :—
To-day has been the settling day in this market but only a moderate business has been reported. Quotations opened at 94 11-16 for ready Paper and at one time touched 94 13-16 but afterwards closing at 94 3-4 for cash and 94 13-16 for delivery next month. The Presidency Bank's balances appear to be increasing week by week and large sums are in transit in the shape of Council Bills, so that there is some hope for an improvement shortly in the price of Paper. Calcutta market keeps steady at 94 3-4 ready and 94 7-8 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	94·12
1st Settlement	... — ...	"	94·13

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar Silver was up 1-16 for ready at 23 1-4 and down 1-16 at 23 1-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 up at 50 3-8. Locally the market opened at 23 7-8 ex-duty (tej) gifts & the day fell somewhat but is steadier at the close at 58 13-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	...	24	3	6
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	...	24	3	6
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	15	2	6
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	58	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement		...	58	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement		...	59	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Prices opened steady at about yesterday's closing quotations. There is still business passing in the bazaar, but there is little doing on export account. Rates close as under.
For ready cotton there is a good demand for Japan, and mills are also in the market, but for Europe the enquiry is limited.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 228	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 228-4	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 210	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 202-3	"
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola	... 194 5	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 194	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 181-2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 171	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 181	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 180-1	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 171 1-2	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	... 221	May 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	21,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·83	4·81	4·80	4·80
—03	—03	—03	—03
May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·80	4·80	4·79	4·71	4·64
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a fair enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
April-May	...	" 7 14 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged :—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	...	Rs. 7 13 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat, ...	...	" 8 3 0	B. T

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady as under with a moderate business doing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	...	Rs. 46 8 0	
Mimbara	...	" 47 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 9 10 0	B. T.
April-May	...	Rs. 9 9 0	R. T.

Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 30 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 25 0 0	

Tone—Steady.

Mowrasced :—

Ready	...	Rs. 6 9 0	B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Ready	...	Rs. 41 0 0	

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May	...	Rs. 5 7	6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,490
India	72 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	59 1-2

Mills :—

David	442 1-2
Kohinoor	832 1-2
Manekji Petit	3,310
Finlay Mills	264

Presses :—

New Mofussil	642 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Nav.	352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,120

Railways :—

Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 17,060 bales.
Wheat	... 15,729 cwts.
Linseed	... 1,327 "
Rapeseed	... 1,872 "
Gingellyseed	... 21,312 "
Poppyseed	... 991 "
Groundnuts	... 3,140 "
Castorseed	... 3,846 "
Rice	... 2,284 "
Myrabollams	... 4,185 "
Cottonseed	... 48,034 "
Mowrasced	... 1,815 "
Gram	... 1,810 "
Joowar	... 2,234 "
Maize	... Nil. "

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The following are the figures of Profit of the Indian Specie Bank for the year ended 31st December 1908.

	Rs.		
The net Profit for the year 1908.....	10,05,152	4	3
An Ad-Interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1908 which absorbed.....	2,25,000	0	0
The Directors now propose. To pay a final Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1908 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax which will absorb	2,25,000	0	0
To place to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 3 lacs).....	2,00,000	0	0
To wipe off the balance of preliminary expenses	12,607	0	8
To carry forward to next account.....	3,42,545	3	7
Total.....	10,05,152	4	3

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 5.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines returns for last month :—
Mysore West—2,496 tons tailings cyanided yielded 102 ozs gold.
Balaghat—4,760 tons ore crushed yielded 1,695 ozs gold and 4,368 tons tailings cyanided 326 ozs making the total yield 2,021 ozs., compared with 2,018 ozs., in November and 2,010 ozs., in October.
Ooregum—10,200 tons ore crushed yielded 6,077 ozs. gold and 9,509 tons tailings cyanided 1,022 ozs., scaling from plates 3,500 ozs., making a total yield of 10,600 ozs., compared with 7,010 ozs., in November and 7,004 ozs in October.
Nundydroog.—7,650 tons ore crushed yielded 6,544 ozs, gold grand 7,560 tons tailings cyanided 653 ozs., making the total yield 7,197 ozs., compared with 7,167 ozs., for November and 7,050 ozs., for October.
Mysore.—19,780 tons ore crushed yielded 17,376 ozs., gold, steamings from plates 1,000 ozs., basebar (mills), and 559 ozs. 16,541 tons sailings cyanided 2,071 ozs., making the total yield 21,017 ozs., compared with 19,629 ozs., for November and 19,330 ozs, for October.
Champion Reef.—14,500 tons are crushed yielded 7,253 ozs. gold and 22,032 tons tailings cyanided 2,484 ozs., making a total yield of 9,737 ozs., as compared with 10,007 ozs., for November and [illegible] for October.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.		Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14	p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5	"	72½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12	"	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10	"	1,140
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6	"	5
	O. 50	50	14	"	181
Specie Bank	100	50	5	"	58½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14	"	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9	"	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14	"	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6	"	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6	"	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd	£75½ old issue
					new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	£3	p. c.	595

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300		440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	154
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		130
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		922½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		332½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50		xd.395
Delhi Flour	200	200	16		137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	211
Kutrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	16		130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		495
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		24
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.		nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...		dis. 7
	D. 20	60	...		
	P. 150	40	2dis		73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd	33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		825

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		157½
Asser Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	[illegible]	500	yr. 50		620
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250			615 [illegible]
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		[illegible]
Century	100	100	50		342
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,840
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		780
Crescent	100	100	5		110
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,050
David	250	250	20		142½
Ebrahim Pahany.....	250	250	10		150
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		350
Fazulbhai	250	250	10		285
Finlay Mills	250	250			264½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25		200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15		160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		345
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10		198
Jeewaj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		832½
Leopold	100	100	3		60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,310
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		215
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	745
Phœnix	100	100	5		110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6		560
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		1,220
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20		210
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,425
Sun	250	250	25		150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,100
The Ebrahim Pahancy Mills					120
The Fazulbhai Mills					235
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Brand's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangami	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	642½
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

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The makes in Navy Serge are guaranteed Fast Dyes and the best value.	Newest Designs and colourings in Tropical Texture.	Just the Texture goes Monsoon wears.	Smart Styles. Latest colourings. Large variety.	Reliable Qualities. Gauranteed Shrunk.
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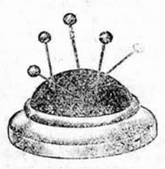

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Cigarette Case Rs. 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

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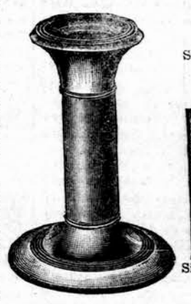
The inspection of our stock is solicited.

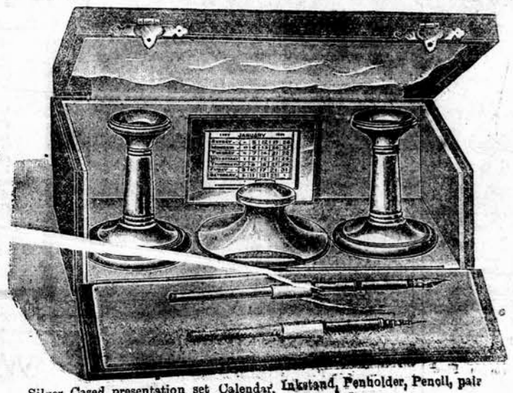
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.



Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.



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Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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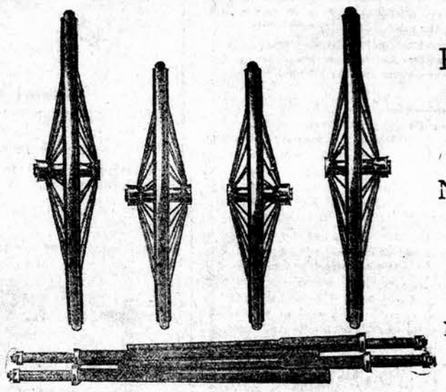

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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE
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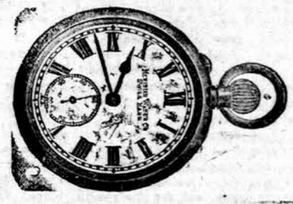

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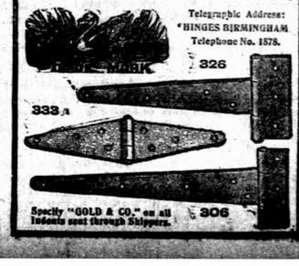

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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being as certainly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS.
SCURVY	BLOTCHES.
ECZEMA	SPOTS.
BLOOD POISON.	BLACKHEADS
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.	AND SORES OF ALL KIND

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Mr. F. S. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes :—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and

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"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All genuine.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

DEWAS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THERE was great rejoicing in the small town of Dewas in Central India on account of the visit of the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He was invited by His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Puar to lay the foundation-stone of the new girls' school, which is to be called "Shri Radhabai Girls' School" at the suggestion of the A.G.-G., who also declared open the Ganga Pakshala built by Pandit Narayan Prasad, Diwan of the State, for cooking conveniences of the in-patients of the State Hospital.

Colonel Daly, A. G.-G., Mrs. Daly, Miss Daly with their Christmas guests, Colonel Newmarch, Political Agent, Malwa, Colonel and Mrs. Kaye, Resident, Indore, and other ladies and gentlemen came to Dewas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th December. The Durbar began at 4-15 p.m. His Highness delivered an interesting speech, and the Hon. the A.G.-G. replied.

His Highness said:—"Colonel Daly, Your Highness, Nobles and Gentlemen,—It is nearly a year since you invested me with authority that carries with it so lofty a responsibility. Since then, I have taken another step which, so far as personal happiness is concerned, is most momentous in life. You were unfortunately not able to attend my marriage. My pleasure therefore, is all the keener that you have been kind enough to come to-day, and lay the foundation-stone of what I hope may prove a useful and abiding memorial of a great occasion. I shall be forgiven perhaps if I say that I am proud of the alliance that I have contracted with the descendant of the illustrious Shivaji, whose name is, as you know, a household word wherever flows the true Maratha blood. H. H. the Chhtrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur is our social head, and he could not have shown me a higher mark of his esteem than when he bestowed upon me his only daughter. But not for this only do I count myself fortunate. There are other things,more enduring which have come to me with this, and it is these things which most of all I would perpetuate in some form, which may make all my subjects share in my happiness. In February' last to signalise the occasion, I remitted some arrears of land revenue. This time I have chosen something which, though its effects may not be so immediately apparent, will, I trust, be a more lasting source of happiness both to those who see the building rise, and to those who come after them. I could not think of anything more likely to achieve this than a school, and one for girls, partly because their need is greater than that of boys, but chiefly because it seems more fitting to the occasion. You, Colonel Daly, have kindly suggested that the school should be called after Her Highness, my wife. I am sure that no suggestion could be more appropriate and popular among my subjects.

"Education is a difficult and thorny subject. Both amongst you and amongst ourselves are some that regard it with distrust. And on both sides the distrust is not altogether ill-grounded. To some it seems the fount of all that is called sedition. To others, the more old-fashioned in our midst, it is feared as a powerful disturber of the old forms and ways, which have given much dignity, I think, to our civilisation. But both sides seem to me, if I may express an opinion, to pay too much attention to certain aspects of education and too little to its fundamental principles. Whatever may be said on this side or on that about what is good for boys, there can be no question for girls at least some form of education is in every way a permanent necessity. It is the first step to redress the growing inequality between men and women. It is a growing inequality because the education of men has advanced much faster than that of women. There must no doubt always be a certain inequality between them. But people who make that an argument for refusing to the one what they give to the other forget that it is the naturally weak that most require protection. And the greatest protection of all is the protection of an enlightened mind. Enlightenment is one of the finest of qualities, for with some, in the words of a great poet, 'piety, and love, religion to the gods, peace, justice, truth, and domestic awe.' And there is another reason of some weight, why more should be done for the education of girls. I have seen it stated that there is an intimate connection between sedition and the purdah. I do not think myself that this is true as a whole of India. Women give their minds to other things. But so long as they remain in ignorance, there is always a certain danger that the prejudices, which ignorance breeds, may lead them astray.

"India is passing though a difficult and perhaps important stage in her development. It is more than ever necessary to strengthen the instinct of law and order, without which no great community can move forward. And there is no more potent factor in education in its best sense. I need hardly assure you, Colonel Daly, that so far as in me lies, I shall always do my utmost to help the British Government in its great mission of civilisation. I can may sympathise instinctively with those who think of race and nationality, but civilisation, which we only too often forget, is greater than these, for it is the one high political ideal that history has not defined with blood, and in this country too much blood by far has run. Of those whom a disastrously perverted zeal has led to commit crimes which will be a great blot on the history of India I need say nothing. Every honest man who cares not jot for his country will do all he can to stay their bloodstained hands. Into my own state at least such men shall not enter. Further here is the Indian Press. The prime duty of a newspaper is to impartially put forth the true advances of the people before the public and the Government of the country, and to explain a friendly way the actions of the Government to the people. That it is a matter of the utmost regret and shame that the majority of the Indian newspapers has, as it appears, forgotten the words Impartiality and Friendliness. To me it seems that the Indian Press is greatly responsible for the present unrest in certain parts of India and also for the misunderstanding that now exists between the Government and its subjects. Hence I consider it a duty of every educated Indian, who really bears a love for his country, to check the actions of this Press by not patronising it.

"I belong to the Maratha race. I have recently returned from a long visit to Maharashtra. I have mixed freely with my caste-fellows,we have discussed these things together, and I can assure you, Colonel Daly, that in speaking for myself regarding the duty, I speak for my Maharashtra caste men. There are men in those parts whose minds are not poisoned by this poisonous infection of sedition' but they do not belong to my race. The Brahmins of the Deccan have been so intimately associated with the fortunes of our race that it is natural that they have sometimes been confused with us. But Deccani Brahmins and the Marathas are not the same, nor do their minds work in the same way. The Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, my father-in-law, is, as I have said, the head of our race, and he has, I believe, given the British Government help in the calamities of the past year. My alliance with his house has only made me the more anxious to follow in his steps. Again. in this connection, I assure you, Sir, of my personal loyalty to the Imperial throne, and I do not feel the least hesitation in declaring that my Malwi subjects also share with me the same feelings with great warmth of heart. Now I request you, Sir, kindly to lay the foundation-stone of the new girls' school and also to declare the Shri Ganga-Pakshala open. This Pakshala has been generously built by my Diwan Pandit Narain Prasad to perpetuate the memory of his beloved mother who, I am most sorry to say, has passed away from our midst only a three weeks ago. It is a heartfelt wish of Pundit Narain Prasad that the Pakshala should be named after the venerable lady. I consider this liberal action of the Diwan very noteworthy, partly because, apart from his official capacity, he has shown this as a proof of his interest in the people of the State within a year of his Diwanship, but chiefly because there are, I know, very few instances of this kind in the Native States."

The Hon. Colonel Daly in reply said:—"Your Highness,—I must thank Your Highness on behalf of all your guests and particularly on my own, for the honour which you have done us in inviting us to be present at this interesting ceremony and for the manly and straightforward speech to which we have just listened. The cause of education must be near the heart of every true friend of India; but, as Your Highness has indicated, recent events have shown how important it is that educational arrangements should be most carefully supervised,both as to the matter to be taught and as to the staff by whom the instruction is given. It would be quite superfluous for me to assure Your Highness how complete is my trust in the loyalty and sincerity of purpose which you have so frankly and suitably expressed. I know how high is your sense of duty, and I feel that education in your State will be safe under Your Highness's vigilant control. This is a matter in which the Chiefs of India have to meet a grave responsibility, and I am sure that Your Highness will lose no opportunity of making your influence felt especially in connection with the educational movement among your caste-fellows of the Maharashtra. But I agree with Your Highness' happy suggestion that the immediate object before us to-day is outside the present scope of educational problems in India. We must all sympathise with your desire to place education within the reach of a greater number of your female subjects, and I believe with you that the education on suitable and useful lines of the Indian women should not only secure increased happiness in their homes, but should also operate as a safety valve against trouble and misunderstanding in Indian society generally. You have furnished me certain details about education in Dewas, from which I see that at the census of 1901 3·9 per cent of the females were returned as "Literate." At first sight this may seem a small figure, but the returns of that census showed that taking India as a whole the number of literates was only 53 per thousand, the proportions being 1 in 10 of men and only 1 in 144 of women. In the Native States the corresponding figures were 1 in 79 of men and 6 in 1,000 of women. We thus see that Dewas has already done well, and it is noteworthy that the proportions of literates in three Native States, Baroda, Travancore, and Cochin, was higher than in any province of British India except Burma, where the conditions are exceptional. In view of the close interest which Your Highness takes in education, I shall not be making a very bold prophesy if I express a conviction that the next census will show Dewas in the front rank.

"I have heard with great satisfaction that the cost of the building of which I am about to have the honour of laying the foundation-stone is to be met from savings out of Your Highness's dowry. It was a happy and generous thought which prompted Your Highness to devote the money to so useful a public purpose instead of spending it on more personal objects. It was on this account that I ventured to suggest to Your Highness that the new school might be appropriately named after Your Highness's bride. Your Highness has spoken of your friends to look with the utmost confidence to the fulfilment of their hopes that marriage may bring you the truest happiness, and I feel sure that will afford Her Highness deep gratification that her name should be associated with an institution which, we trust, will be a means towards bringing similar happiness to many of your subjects."

After "pan-supari," the Hon. the A. G.-G. and the party walked over to the school premises where about 800 boys and girls were given sweetmeats by Mrs Daly, Mrs. Kaye and the ladies of the party, Mrs. Daly also distributed "Khans" to about 175 girls of the local State School. The party visited the school hall, embellished with educational charts, appliances and illuminative mottos. The recitations, the juvenile efforts of the Kindergarten boys, the work of the carpentry shop, the drawing class, the Museum and the plays of school children were evidently features of special interest, and elicited their meed of praise.

After a banquet in honour of His Highness' marriage and the chorus of schoolboys singing English verses composed for the occasion, the Hon. the A. G.-G. and the party motored back to Indore. At the banquet His Highness proposed Colonel Daly's health in suitable terms, and the Agent to the Governor-General replied in a speech in which he alluded to his personal friendship for and confidence in His Highness, and wished him and his princely consort a most brilliant future.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 31st Dec.—There were great doing here on the 28th and 29th instant. The children of our little Railway colony had a delightful programme of sports at the Railway tennis courts, arranged by Mr. Farmer, assisted by Mr. Conrad. After the sports an adjournment was made to the construction offices, kindly lent by Mr. Pearce, the Engineer in charge of the Ootacamund extension, where a sumptuous treat had been provided by Mesdames Gowdie and Farmer, who seemed to have a wonderful knowlege of what was acceptable, judging by the rapid disappearance of the good things provided. After tea the little ones were transported to Fairyland, where a most realistic Christmas Tree had been prettily decorated and prepared by Mesdames Page and Gowdie, with toys thoughtfully ordered from England by Mr. Priestley, the Agent of the South Indian Railway.

After the children had drawn for the toys, they were cut from the tree by a jolly Father Christmas, who passed them to Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of the popular Loco-Superintendent of the line, who presented them to the little ones, and added much to their happiness by saying a few appropriate words to each recipient. After the distribution of toys, Master Sydney Farmer made a short speech, expressing the regret of all that Mr. Reynolds was absent, owing to indisposition. Master Farmer then called for three cheers for Mrs. Reynolds, which were lustily given, with three more for Mrs. Page, and then three times three for Mr. Gowdie, the originator and manager of the festivities.

All were then delightedly entertained by the dainty dancing of Miss Dulcie Steers, a little mite of five. The evening's pleasure terminated with dancing for the little ones to music provided by Mr. Conrad's gramaphone. Mr. Edwards added much to the pleasure of all by finding them partners, and this he did so well that he was voted Master of Ceremonies for the dance for the grown-ups on the 29th, which was an unqualified success, owing to the untiring efforts of Messrs. Page, Steers, and Gwyne, who were responsible for the very tasteful decorations and the arrangements for the comfort of the dancers. Mr. Edwards was perfect as Master of Ceremonies and was ably assisted by Mr. Farmer. The music, which was all that could be desired, was provided by the Band of the Border Regiment, now at Wellington. Mr. Gowdie was again ubiquitous. The creature comforts provided by him were in abundance all through the night.

OOTACAMUND.

LAYARD—TOTHILL.

Ootacamund, Dec. 31.—A very pretty wedding took place on Saturday, the 26th December, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, between Mr. E. W. Layard, son of the late Mr. Henry William Griffith Layard, of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, and Miss Mabel Ursula Tothill, daughter of the late Mr. T. H. Tothill, M.D., of Colombo, Ceylon. The Church was beautifully decorated, being a mass of lovely lilies, white roses, and ferns. Three arches were erected at intervals down the aisle, which also were covered with beautiful flowers. The service was conducted by the Revd. Cristopher Breay, M.A., Chaplain of Ootacamund, and was fully choral. Punctually at 2-30 p.m. the bride arrived, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. F. J. Tothill, of the General Treasury, Colombo, who came up for the occasion to give her away. She was very daintly gowned in a soft Limerick lace robe, semi-Empire style. the design being of roses, shamrocks and true lover's-knots, over white Liberty satin. The yoke and sleeves were of tucked chiffon, filling in the cross-over bodice. Her Limerick lace veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossom and kept in place with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a lovely shower bouquet. She was attended by one bridesmaid. Miss May Layard. Her dress was of pale blue Lyonnaise, with cream lace sleeves and yoke lace hat, trimmed chiffon, and shaded pink roses. She carried a lovely bouquet of pink and white sweet peas, and wore a bracelet of Ceylon stones, the gift of the bridegroom. The choir preceded them up the aisle singing the "Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" and were met by the bridegroom attended by his brother, Mr. Sanmarez Layard, of Kelani Valley Ceylon, who acted as best man.

After the ceremony and the signing of the register, the wedding party left to the strains of Wagner's Wedding March, for "Aucklands," the residence of Mrs. Clementson, who had kindly lent her house for the reception. The bride received her friends in the drawing-room, which had been beautifully decorated and arranged. The guests then repaired to the dining-room where the cake was cut, healths drunk, and the wedding presents admired. Mr. Breay proposed the bride's health, Mr. Layard responding for his wife, after which his brother proposed the health of the bridesmaid and Mrs. Clementson. The happy pair left under a shower of "confetti" for Pykara where the honeymoon will be spent. Mrs. Clementson wore a lovly violet velvet gown richly trimmed with duchesse lace. Her toque was trimmed with long mauve plumes, and bunches of violets and lace, the lace ends being fastened with an old diamond clasp, and carried a bonquet of violets, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Layard's going away dress was a Directoire gown of fawn faced-cloth, large fawn picture hat, with plumes to match.

GUNTUR.

Guntur, 30th Dec.—A very pretty wedding took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. John's Church, when Miss Marion Elizabeth Fleming, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gill, was married to Captain John Warwick Illius, of the Indian Medical Service, District Surgeon of the Guntur District. The Church had been beautifully decorated with ferns and white flowers. Shortly before the appointed hour, the bridegroom, accompanied by his brother, Captain H. W. Illius, of Lucknow, also of the Indian Medical Service, entered and took their places in the front of the Church. Both were dressed in the full uniform of their Service. Mrs. Gill and Miss Gill, mother and aunt of the bride, arrived soon afterwards. Mrs. Gill wore a costume of brown silk, with a deep yoke and sleeves of tucked cream net, and a cream crinoline hat trimmed with brown chiffon and wings, and Miss Gill, wore a white dress and a black hat. Promptly at 4 o'clock the bride arrived and was led to the altar by her father, while the hymn "Lead us, Heavently Father, Lead us" was being sung. The bride looked most charming. She wore a dress of soft white satin with a broad panel of silver embroidery on net down the front, a fichu of the same in the bodice ending in pearl tassels at the waist. Her dress had long sleeves and a yoke of tucked net. She wore a tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossoms, as also myrtle and white heather which had been sent specially from Scotland for the occasion. She carried a handseme bouquet of white flowers. The bride was attended by four little girls, Kathleen Shaw, Ruby and Dorothy Hearsey and Brenda Cornwell. These were all dressed in white muslin and lace frocks with pink sashes and hats to match. Each one carried a basket of flowers and wore a gold pin brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Harrison. At the conclusion of the Service the hymn "O Perfect Love, All Human Thought Transcending," was sung and the bridal pair left the Church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Miss Harrison. After the signing of the Register in a tent which had been pitched outside to make more room in the Church, photographs were taken, first of the bridal party, and afterwards of the whole party and the wedding guests.

After the Service at the Church, the newly-married pair had a reception at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Gill. Here they received the warmest congratulations from a large number of their friends. A number of congratulatory telegrams, including some from friends at Home, were also handed them. After the large wedding cake had been cut the Rev. J. Harrison proposed the health of the bride and bridegroon, and Mr. N. S. Brodie, Collector of the District, health of Mr. and Mrs. Gill. The wedding presents, were both numerous and valuable, the gifts of many friends both at Home and in India. The bridal pair departed amidst showers of rice and hearty cheers. Later they left for Bangalore, where a part of the honeymoon is to be spent. The bride's going away dress was a pretty white embroidered costume, with a white crinoline hat, trimmed with tulle and white ostrich feathers.

The wedding was a happy climax to the many festivites of Christmas week in our Station. The newly-married pair are exceedingly popular. The bride, since her return to our midst from Home a few years ago, has won the hearts of all by her unaffected and charming manner. The bridegroom is popular in his profession and Guntur, it is safe say, has never had a more popular Surgeon. Captain and Mrs. Illius start on their wedded life with the good wishes of a host of friends. The wish of all their friends of this town and District, though it may not be without a tinge of selfishness, is that they may long continue to live in our midst.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 31st Dec.—The Rev. Father Sewell came here on Christmas Eve and has been conducting a Retreat for the Nuns of the local Convent.

I am informed that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Xavier, Bishop of Cochin,has left Portugal and was to arrive in Rome last week. where he will have an audience with the Pope. He leaves Genoa for India on the 4th January and is expected to reach Cochin at the end of the month. The Bull of his appointment to the Patriarchate did not reach the Portuguese Nuncio till the last mail left Portugal. The probability is that it will only be received in Cochin after the Bishop's arrival.

The Rev. Father Gill Vaz, S. J., a Portuguese Missionary, who is now in charge of the educational and other institutions at Alleppey, has been appointed Superior of the Portuguese Jesuits in India, in succession to the very Rev. Father Gonsalvez, now in Belgaum, who has had that office for several years. Father Gill Vaz, is said to be one of the ablest Portuguese Missionaries in India.

The Commissioner who was appointed to inquire into the present condition of the Cochin Devaswom and to suggest improvements, has submitted his Report, which is under the consideration of the Durbar.

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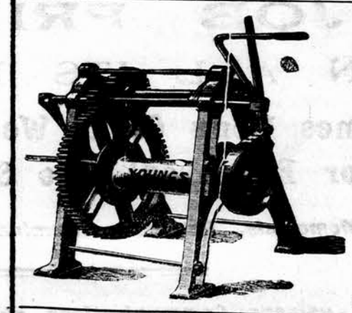

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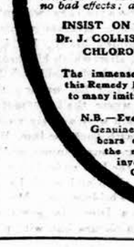

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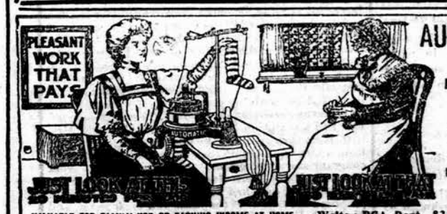

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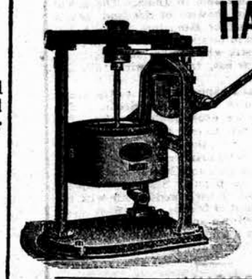

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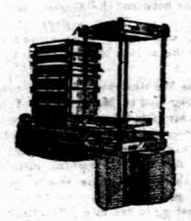

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